PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	....
11th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5294	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	....
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5294	MACEDONIA	10513
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 3 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

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BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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P. DE BURE,
Agent.
67 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.
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ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	435	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	740	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1000	525	770	450	675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Stanley Hall	4,104	June 23	July 9	July 24	Aug. 3
B	Trafford Hall	5,806	" 30	" 14	" 27	" 3
A	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July 10	" 24	Aug. 10	" 23
B	Langton Hall	4,400	" 24	Aug. 6	" 24	" 31
B	City of Athens	5,594	Aug. 8	" 20	" 31	Sept. 6
A	Merton Hall	4,331	" 13	" 27	Sept. 8	" 14
B	City of Karachi	3,800	" 29	Sept. 11	" 22	" 27
A	City of Agra	4,320	Sept. 5	" 18	" 30	Oct. 6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	" 14	" 28	Oct. 13	" 20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 4th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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2nd August, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,110	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	3rd Aug. 1906
† CHINA	G. Dantanovich	6000	30th " "
† AUSTRIA	A. Hlaffer	7600	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Ldc Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5,894	26th Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA	4,030	....	15th Aug. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Campa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Dodero	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000 G.	Belsito	17th Sept. "
ISCHIA	6,000 G.	Dodero	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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(GERMAN EAST' AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	10th August.
* KAISER	3724	Von Holt	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 135,000

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,000,000

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GUJRAT	UMBALLA	HYDERABAD	
HAFIZABAD		LARKANA	
HUSHIARPORE		SHIKARPORE	
JAMMOO		SUKKUR	
JALLANDAR CITY		*Bilochistan.*—	
JHELUM		QUETTA	
JHANG			
KASUR			
KOHAT			
LYALLPORE			
LUDHIANA			
MIANWALI			
MONTGOMERY			
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Etc.

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Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W WILKINSON'S
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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

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F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

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FOR AUGUST, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CIRCASSIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 2nd August, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July, 1906.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th August (Cocoanut day.)

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMES PROCTER WATSON has contracted TO SELL to our clients the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, at 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 days, from the date hereof; otherwise, they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waved.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate on the South of the Church Gate Street within the registration sub-district of Bombay Registered under Collector's Old Nos. 136, 137, 138, 139, 140 and 141, New Nos. 4988, 4989, 4990, Old Survey Nos. 1338, 56, and 57 and New Survey No. 9419 and admeasuring 2224 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon assessed under Ward A Nos. 1159 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7) and No. 1325, Street Nos. 69, 71, 71A, 73 (1 A), 1 to 3, 5, 7 and 9 and bounded on the North by the aforesaid Church Gate Street, on the South partly by the property of Kemp & Co., partly by the property of N. M. Wadia and partly by property formerly belonging to the late N. B. Suntoke, on the East by property formerly belonging to the late J. N. Mody and on the West by Esplanade Road.—Dated this 2nd August, 1906.

PAYNE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 4 P. M., on 3rd September, 1906, at his Office in Church Gate Street, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following lots of best BENGAL COAL, for the B. B. and C. I. Ry :—

Month of delivery. 1907.	Sea Borne Bombay Harbour. Tons.	Rail Borne Pits mouth. Tons.
January	....	12,000
February	....	12,000
March	10,000	....
April	10,000	....
May	10,000	....
June	....	7,000
July	....	7,000
August	....	7,000
September	10,000	7,000
October	10,000	7,000
November	10,000	7,000
December	10,000	7,000
	70,000	73,000

The Coal must be of the best quality clean and perfectly free from Dust, Shale, Stone, Earth or other impurities and also from dampness and shall be hand picked and suitable for locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis.

No Tenders will be considered except those submitted on the form to be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1 for each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities against or affecting the estate of BOMONJI SORABJI BOTTLIWALLA or COCONUTWALA alias BOMONJI EDALJI MULLA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Contractor and Merchant residing at Dhobi Talao, who died in Bombay on or about the 10th day of November, 1904, are required to send in their claims in writing with full particulars thereof at the office of the Undersigned, situate at 28, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise, they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waved.

MAGONLAL, JEHANGIR AND GULABBHAI.
Attorneys for BAI BHIKHAIJI,
widow and Administratrix of
BOMONJI SORABJI BOTTLIWALLA, deceased.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Railway Board up to noon of 15th September 1906 for the SUPPLY, in whole or in part, of 2,84,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Nagda-Muttra State Railway to be delivered C. I. F. at Bombay, if Colonial or Burmese and F. O. R. at nearest Railway Station, if Indian sleepers are Tendered. Delivery should commence in March 1907, and the contract be completed not later than the end of September, 1907.

2. The Sleepers shall be 9'6" long, 10" Wide, 5" deep.

3 Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian-Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian-Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales-mixed hardwoods.
Queensland-mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian-mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered, and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

4. In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

5. All the Sleepers must be perfectly straight out of winding and true to dimensions, cut square, free from sapwood, shakes and imperfections likely to affect the life of the Sleeper. Colonial Sleepers must be cut when the sap is not in circulation and Indian and Burmese Sleepers must be cut from thoroughly seasoned Timber.

6. The Colonial Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers who will also provide all assistance, Tools and articles which the Inspector may require, free of charge. The Buyer also reserves the right to inspect Colonial Sleepers at port of delivery, and to reject any Sleepers found not up to specification.

7. Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer officer before shipment.

8. Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway station by an Engineer Officer.

9. All labour and Tools necessary for the inspection of Burmese and Indian sleepers must be provided at the cost of the vendor.

10. Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender as earnest money and the cover should be superscribed Tenders for Sleepers required by the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

11. Forms of tenders and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief Nagda-Muttra Railway, Kotah, on payment of Re. 1.

12. The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
G. MOYLE.
Offg. Dir. of Ry. Construction.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users :—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are now able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay Gazette.

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by WILLIAM T. PALMER,
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by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library.)

LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST 1906.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST 1906.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST 1906.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST 1906.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST 1906.

THE BOMBAY SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th August 1906 to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 13th August 1906.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August 1906, both days inclusive.

By order,
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BOMBAY, 1st AUGUST 1906.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tianstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1845, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for the purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an Expert.

9, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BOLSIN'S ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

148, FRERE ROAD, TOP FLOOR, OPPOSITE P. & V. DOCKS, BOMBAY.

MARINE and LAND Engineers ENTERING this SCHOOL receive thorough and rapid preparation from a practical sea going Engineer of 12 years' service. Verbals and elementary receive special attention. The Arithmetic and Drawing is carefully gone over with each candidate individually.

Engineers are prepared for 1st. and 2nd. class Certificates of Competency, both of Land and Marine.

For particulars apply to
M. BOLSIN, M. I. M. E.

PRINTERS.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS MACHINIST as OVERSEER in large English Printing Press Up-country. Accustomed to cylinders and platens. Native Christian or Eurasian preferred. Apply stating salary required to No. 499A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST- RON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

SANTALINE CAPSULES.

IMPROVED REMEDY

For Speedy and Certain Cure of Chronic Gleet and Gonorrhœa after the failure of all other preparations, Rs. 3 only.

D. FERNANDES & Co.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES AND BOOK COLLECTORS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will continue and finish the sale at Thakurdwar, opposite the Thakurdwar Temple, Girgaum Road, of a large valuable library consisting of old and rare books on India and its subjects, English literature, English History, Gazetteers, books on Indian Politics, Standard Novels, dictionaries, including the Century Dictionary, 10 volumes, Library of Famous Literature 20 volumes, works on religious subjects including sacred books of the East, law books, glass book cases, cupboards etc., the property of the late Bhai Jivanji, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

BIG RETAIL AUCTION SALE of English, China and Japanese Silks, Lustres, Camel Rugs, Flowered tapestry, Velvet, Silk Zephirs, Mercerized Muslin, Carpets, &c at Jackeria Musjid.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will continue and finish the sale at Jackeria Musjid by order of Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel and others and on account and risk of the concerned of the following silks in pieces.

English China and Japanese silks coloured lustres, camel rugs, Turkish towels, tapestry, velvet, tasa silk, printed and spotted muslin, gremedines, black Italiane, crepe, marino, dress good Kobe crape, and silk flowered pad, damask, silk carries satins, silk sleeping suits gold braid, carpets, Jap. handkerchiefs, shawls, Jap. shirts, black and coloured zephirs, mercerized muslin, Japanese fans cupboards, stands etc, etc, in small lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cloths press cupboards, almyrah, brass bedstead, writing, dressing and washhand tables, perambulators, Dunlop's safe on stand, Austrian safe, Rutnaghery sideboard, 2 Winchester Rifles 229 bore, 1 air walking stick, gun and 1 440 bore zebel gun.

By order of the pledgee and on account and at the risk of the estate of Mr. S. Gallegra, deceased :—

1 scarf pin set with ruby and diamonds.
1 scarf ring set with three brilliants.
1 gent's gold double cased watch.
1 gold watch guard with one gold coin and one gold pencil attached :—

The above will be sold in one lot.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, the effects of the late Dhunjee Veerjee consisting of gold neck, hand and head ornaments pootlies, ear-rings, set with pearls and stones, nose ornaments, gold beads, silver up and ornament, copper coins, cash box, &c.

By order of the Post Master-General, Bombay, contents of book packets and parcels remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed times consisting of Books, clothes, handkerchieves, gold ring, cardamoms, wearing apparels, bundles of thread, silver anklets, defaced stamps, sample cuttings of cloth etc.

AT 3 P.M.

6 Brand new gent's high grade English "Lombard" free wheeled bicycles with gear case and double inverted lever brakes.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 French polished office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for hall decorators, Grand Auction Sale of Valuable oil Painting by Famous Artists.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum street Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Foundy and Co., by order of the concerned the following oil paintings by different artists consisting of Circassian Girl, Chief's daughter, cart and pair, cottage, girl feeding ducks, meeting of lovers children and deer, Tambourine girl, young lady, seaside resort, seascape, girl skating girl in garden. The dance girl, seasons, Fruit, female and child's head ladies and asian chair, scenes in Venice, female figures scenes, fruit girl, secrets Russian and Japanese war on land and sea, fisher girl, Turkish Bath, amateur play, Japanese Warships wild animal, Shakespere before Queen Elizabeth, venetian boat scene, In a Turkish Harem lovers zether girl, panel pictures etc.

The above will be sold singly to suit private buyers. Catalogues will be published and the pictures are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 3RD AUGUST 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of vacant pieces of land at Arthur Road, advertise to take place on Monday, the 6th inst, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst at 2-30 p. m. (Local Time, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder a large quantity of telegraph wire of sizes castings, old

Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.

Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 3/4	=	—1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Paper	65 5/16	=	+ 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/16	=	unchanged
2 months hence	29	=	"
Spot in New York	65	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-15	=	"
Berlin cheques	20·47 3/4	=	+ 1/4
New York Demand	4·85 1/8	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2½	=	½
7 day market loans	2½	=	1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000.

Rs. 28·00	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 17·40	do	Bombay.
Rs. 12·40	do	Madras.
58·20		

At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 21 per cent. average rate 16·05.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5·20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 6·20	do	Bombay.
Rs Nil	do	Madras.
11·40		

At 1s. 4 11/32d.

Minimum rate received 21 per cent. average rate 16·05.

Total amount sold during week Rs. 72,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 70,00,000
Extra allotments, Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1 4 1/32
" " " Madras " 170,000 at 1 4 1/32
" " Transfers on Bombay " 100,000 at 1 4 1/16

RAPESEED—
Brown 46 3/4 + 1/8 A.-S. sellers.
LINSEED—
Forward Sold 43 3/4 — 3 8 J.-A. buyers.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 5/8 + 1/8.
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Dido.
IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	better
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	8000
Dhollerah	5·98 —1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	4,000
Futures closed	dull

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·64	5·60	5·56
	plus 1	plus 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·56	5·56	5·57
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·58	5·60	5·61
plus 1	plus 1	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do. Continent	1,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10·90
Futures, month of Dec.	10·34 +3.
Do. month of March	10·80

* Declined early owing to liquidation and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5-8
Futures, month of Oct.	10·21+4
Do. month of Dec.	10·24
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on 1st Aug.

Cotton	595 bales.
Wheat	3,405 cwts.
Linseed	1,693 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,024 "
Gingellyseed	20 "
Poppyseed	878 "
Groundnuts	62 "
Castorseed	789 "
Rice	235 "
Myrabolams	766 "
Cottonseed	858 "
Mowraseed	251 "
Gram	1,867 "
Jowar	742 "
Maize	2 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

YESTERDAY'S Council Bill allotment was made at the current rates, but tenderers received only 21 per cent. against 30 per cent. last week. Of the seventy lakhs put up for allotment 58·30 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4d. and 11·80 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4d. 1/32d. Extras were advised at 1/32d. higher to the extent of 1·80 lakhs in bills and 1 lakh in transfers. For next week seventy lakhs is again advertised for allotment. The other financial items in the telegrams call for no special remarks. In the produce markets Brown Rapeseed is quoted 1¼d. higher and Linseed 4½d. lower.

The Liverpool cotton market closed better, with daily sales amounting to 8000 bales instead of 4 to 5000 as lately advised. Futures closed dull and quotations are practically the same as yesterday. In America Spot quotations are unchanged and futures are 3 to 4 points higher.

In our local market there is little doing in ready cotton prices of which are unchanged. But quotations for new crops are again higher by Rs. 1 to 2 and there is a better enquiry from Shipper's and mills and also in the Sutta bazaar. To-day's weather and crop reports are very satisfactory, and from all districts we hear that cotton plants are flourishing and a bumper crop is expected in the coming season.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROP—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	204
Do. fine	Dec.	"	202
Do. fine	Jan.	"	200
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	219
M G Nagpur fine		"	225
M G Khandeish fully good		"	205
M G K A K fine		"	215
H G Bengals fully good		"	185
M G Broach good	March	"	245

In the oilseeds markets Linseed is one anna lower following home advices. Other descriptions are steady with a small business passing. Mills are buying wheat, but there is nothing doing for export.

SEEDS.—

LINSEED.—Tone easier.

Ready	Rs. 7-8-0
Forward September	Rs. 7-13-0
April-May	Rs. 7-8-6

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready	Rs. 8-2-0
Do. Forward April-May	Rs. 7-0-9

POPPYSEED.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 8-7-0
Forward April-May	Rs. 8-10-0

CASTORSEED.—Tone steady.

Ready	Rs. 39-0-0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.

15 per cent. mixed Dec.-Jan	Rs. 40-8-0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi	Rs. 4-12-0
Kurrachi	Rs. 4-11-0

Sterling exchange is steady and unchanged with little doing. Rupee paper has been quiet at Rs. 97-5 for cash and Rs. 97-3 for the settlement throughout the day.

The share market is steady and closing quotations are as follows:

	Rs.
Petits	3,610
Davids	525
Colaba Land	1,100
Connaughts	650

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.		1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.		169 3/4
Marks	3 do.	do.		138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight		154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.		213
Japan	30 do.	do.		150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97·5
1st Settlement. 30th August	97·3

Money Market, Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	2,000 "

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·67	5·62	5·58
plus 3	plus 2	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·58	5·58	5·59
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·60	5·63	5·64
plus 2	plus 3	plus 3

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following are the latest London quotation received by cablegram:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	3s. 6d.	£1 0 0	£1 0 6
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 5 3	£1 6 6
Champion Reef	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 16 6	£0 17 6
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 19 6	£2 0 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 0 9	£1 2 0
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 6	£0 3 9
G. F. of Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 17 6	£0 18 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 5 0	£2 7 6
Hydorabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 15 0	£2 17 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Kempinkte New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 1	£0 0 2
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£6 9 6	£6 7 6
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 5 6	£0 6 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 5 0	£0 6 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 5 3	£1 6 9
Nuggets (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 6	£0 13 0
Road Block	£1	19s.	£0 3 0	£0 4 6
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 5 0	£0 6 3
Topaldedi	£1	10s.	£0 8 6	£0 10 0

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of HisMajesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 18th July.

Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has been allowed an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Dr. Thomas Irvine has been appointed to be the medical officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perim, *vice* Dr. Albert Ashton, deceased.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I. C. S., is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Mr. P. O'Brien, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, passed on the 19th June, an examination in Law according to the test relating to Police Officers.

Mr. O'Brien is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 19th June.

Mr. G. H. White, Acting Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana Malwa Railway, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, during the absence of Mr. White on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. C.R. Jefferies, Inspector of Police, G.I.P. Ryailway, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintendent of Police of that Railway, in addition to his own, from the 9th May to the 18th June.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., passed the Lower Standard Revenue Departmental Examination on 21st June; also Mr. Kirk passed an examination in Marathi, on 21st June.

Messrs. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., and L.V.M. Robertson, I.C.S., have now completely passed the Lower Standard, Revenue Departmental Examination.

Mr. Kirk is appointed to be Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar during the absence on leave of Mr. W.H. Lucas, I. C. S., pending further orders:—Mr. C. A. Pogson, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, to act as Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Mr. C.J.H. Pain to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create, a temporary appointment in the office of the Director of Agriculture for a period of three months and to appoint Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., to hold it on a salary of Rs. 1,100 per mensem.

Mr. H. Crawford is to continue to act as First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir is appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. R. F. Maltman is appointed to be Third Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. F. A. Ingle to be Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. Framroz Dhanjishah Lalkaka is appointed to be Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., Director of Agriculture, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, in combination with furlough for eighteen months, with effect from 1st September, or the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, passed on 20th June, an examination prescribed for the examination of officers of the Forest Department.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., is appointed in addition to his own duties, to hold charge of the offices of Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, pending further orders.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, is allowed such privilege leave as was due to him on 13th July, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr. E. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Collector of Belgaum and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Major H. W. Cobham is appointed to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, *vice* Major H. C. Johnstone, resigned.

Mr. C. Hesketh, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Captain J. W. Garwood, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, is appointed to be Adjutant, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle corps, *vice* Major G. L. Hobbs' with effect from the 30th June.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, General (including Plague), Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one month from the 26th July.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Secretary to Government, General (including Plague), Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, during the absence of Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Captain H. H. Riddle, I. M. S., is appointed to act as Chemical Analyser to Government from the 9th to the 17th June, both days inclusive.

Major E. G. R. Whitcombe, I. M. S., in medical charge of the 116th Mahrattas Regiment stationed at Aden, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major S. E. Prall, M. B., B. S., I. M. S., or pending further orders.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Lieutenant D. Steel, I. M. S., is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, during the absence on leave of Mr. Gibson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I. C. S., is appointed, on return from leave, to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1905-1906.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, B.S.C. Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Central to the Southern Division.

Mr. T. Summers, D.S.C., M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, Class II, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Class I, temporary, was, from the date of his handing over charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, to the 13th July, inclusive, attached to the Public Works Department, Secretariat, on Special Duty.

Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for a further period of three months.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CABS, 75, Hornby Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BERGER—August, 2, at Byculla Iron Works, Beatrice Mary, infant daughter of George and Beatrice Berger. Funeral leaves Richardson and Cruddas Compound at 5-30 p. m. to-day (Friday) and arrives at Sewri at 6 o'clock (S. T.)

CABRAL—August 2, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Janet, the wife of E.G. Cabral, aged 45 years. Funeral at 4-30 p. m. S. T. arriving at Sewree 5-30 this (Friday) evening. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEINEMANN—July 28, at Mussoorie, the wife of S. O. Heinemann of a daughter, still born.

DEATH.

HEINEMANN.—July 28, at Mussoorie, Madge, the dearly loved wife of S. O. Heinemann, during child birth.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m, High water, 10-43m., 10-36a. Low water, 3-42m., 4-40a.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English Mails of 20th ultimo due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

THE COCOANUT DAY.—The annual Cocoanut Day falls on Saturday next and the usual fair of that day will be held at the Maidan off the Cruickshank Road.

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Selection	Lucia De Lammermoor Donizetti
Lancardas No. 2	Shields
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THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Captain Cornwall Interviewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JULY 29.

VARIOUS conflicting reports having spread abroad regarding the Pasteur Institute which is now under construction near Sims Park, in order to obtain correct information I called on Capt. Cornwall, I.M.S. who for several years filled the post of Health Officer in Madras and is now posted as the Director of the Institute. Capt. Cornwall has had a practical training at the institute in Paris and has also visited the Institute at Kasauli. As such he has studied the methods of treating hydrophobia from Indian and European points of view. The interview began by asking the Doctor whether the magnificent building of the Institute which is now under construction was the gift of any particular individual. He replied that Mr. Phipps had presented a large sum of money to be utilized at the discretion of the Government of India in various public works, and out of this money a lakh and a half had been given to erect a Pasteur Institute in Southern India. Asked whether work was given on contract Capt. Cornwall continued that three or four contractors were doing the work under the immediate supervision of the Government. The Doctor was asked the reason for selecting Coonoor for the location of the Institute, and he said that it was more or less on account of its excellent climate as the preparation for the treatment for hydrophobia cannot be carried on in a higher temperature. Regarding the accommodation of the patients, Capt. Cornwall remarked that he was rather amused to find that the people had very queer notions and ideas. Some thought that in the new Institute they turned mad dogs, while others were under the impression they treated a lot of mad people who behaved like mad dogs. But this was more or less drawn on imagination. In the Institute they simply inoculate the patients with a specially prepared medicine. The patients do not stop in the institute, the well-to-do class live in the hotels around, the Military patients at the Wellington Barracks, the convicts at the sub-jail, the Police Constables at the Police line, the Natives at the Bazaars, and, for the poor class of the Eurasians, a line of tents will be provided in the compound and they will even be given free food and warm clothing. And to erect this particular ward, he hopes the local philantrophists would come forward with their subscriptions and donations.

At present, yearly, 50 to 100 patients go from the Madras Presidency to Kasauli, but he was quite sanguine that, when their institute was well known, they would have patients from Bombay, Burma and Ceylon. At present their staff will consist of another I. M. S. Officer, beside Capt. Cornwall, an Assistant Surgeon, and the Government have selected Mr. Kesava Pai L. M. and S. a young man who has undergone a course of training at Kasauli, and an Hospital Assistant. The patients will receive both the medical treatment and advice gratis. Capt. Cornwall thinks that if a patient were to come to the Institute within a few days after being bitten by a mad animal, the treatment is practically certain to prevent the development of the disease, but the longer the bitten person delays before coming for treatment, the greater the risk he runs. Generally the periods of treatment is about 15 to 18 days. Asked whether the Institute would be under Government, Capt. Cornwall replied that it had not been decided, Personally he hoped it would be placed under the Surgeon-General of Madras. The Kasauli Institute is controlled by a Committee, but he thought it would be well to have their Institute under Government. Then Capt. Cornwall took me round the Institute.

Stepping into the building, there is a small side room, and the clerk will sit and issue the tickets for the patients. Then there is a passage which will be furnished with benches, chairs etc., and there are six rooms, some for the treatment of the patients and the others for the preparation of the injection. In the upper floor there will be a library and the quarters of the Assistant Surgeon. Away from the Institute there are special quarters for the servants. Owing to the wet weather there has been some delay in the completion of the work, However the roof will be put up next month and the Institute will be fit for occupation about Christmas time. It is likely that the Collector of the Nilgiris will be asked to perform the opening ceremony.

TO THE LONELY STONE.

(WHICH STANDS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CRESCENT.)

Stand you there, in silent grandeur,
Heeding not the Monsoon's howl:
Thinking of the mind which planned your
Structure.—While the pariahs prowl
Round you; where that noble structure,
Possibly, sometime may rise;
And, at last, will interrupt your
Visions, seen with granite eyes.

Visions of the past, when round you,
Baize-clad seats rose, tier on tier;
When our Emp'ror's Son first found you
Hung by chains above your lair.
Found; and finding, struck you duly,
With a mallet, fair and square:
Laid you well and laid you truly,
Laid you, to the Brass Band's blare.

Another vision. Sadly, slowly,
To his task, the *coolie* came:
Taking first, the baize-clad glory
Next the seats and last the frame.
Days went by; then came the *mistri*
With his teakwood and his plane:
Made a case to hide your hist'ry,
Keep it from the wind and rain.

Hist'ry writ in solid granite,
Somewhat previous, perhaps!
Can they tell, who once did plan it,
What will happen? Years must elapse.
Years and years, if all goes *smoothly*,
Ere you take your destined place.
As a corner stone, laid truly,
Of a gorgeous edifice.

Heed them not, when Travellers wonder:—
"*What is this weird thing we see?*"
Bombay knows

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°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1906.

THE REDUCED NAVAL PROGRAMME.

AT a moment when the "Montagu" lies derelict on the Shutter rock, shall we, for the sake of a petty saving to-day, incur the certainty of an awakening and a panic a few years hence, unless disaster should first overwhelm us? This is a question which was asked, while there was yet time, of Members of Parliament. "Yes," was the reply, "we will throw away the 'Montagu'; we will build three instead of four Dreadnoughts; two instead of five ocean-going destroyers and eight instead of twelve submarines. By this process we may very materially affect the standard of naval supremacy, but we shall effect a saving of two and a half millions." Even this was not enough. Mr. Robertson, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in his statement to the House, made solemn reference to the forthcoming Hague Conference, "the Government bearing in mind the Resolution already passed in the Commons favouring a reduction of armaments and so they would only build two big ships instead of four." Mr. Robertson appears to have kept his countenance while referring to the subject. How the representatives of Foreign Powers will smile at the example we set them, at our taking the lead in the reduction of armaments, when we do not part with a solitary private and hold hard on to the trooper, though we have an admitted superfluity. But Mr. Robertson had grown accustomed to advocate disarmament long before he took office under the present Government. He was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Rosebery and "has ever since been harping upon the excessive size of the Navy and the duty of this country to take the lead in disarmament." He had a congenial task then the other day when he announced that instead of four armoured cruisers, they were now only going to lay down two—with the provision that the third should be laid down if the Hague Conference proved abortive. This was decided upon, said he, in order to emphasize Government's good faith in regard to the Conference. The Conference will meet and it will pass resolutions, but it cannot reduce the Army or Navy estimates of any country in the world. And though the delegates who assemble at La Hague may marvel at Great Britain's magnanimity and even believe in her good faith both as regards Navy and Army, they will not so easily persuade the Governments they represent that the time has come to follow suit.

Mr. Robertson observed that the Unionists doubted whether the Sea Lords had made the reductions in the shipbuilding programme of their own free will, and predicted that the Government's dream of international peace was doomed to early extinction. But we do not find that he gave any assurance that the Sea Lords had acted of their own free will or that they gave more than a reluctant consent; nor do we find that he endeavoured to prove that predictions of the Conference's failure were likely to be unfulfilled. However, he did say that the Sea Lords were unanimously of opinion that the reduction of the programme would not imperil the balance of power, seeing that progress in the new foreign programmes had not been as great as was anticipated. Such may be the case. But it is a subject upon which there is a wide divergence of opinion. It was not only the Unionists who objected to the reduction, a hundred and twenty-five Liberal members of the Commons were among the first to protest. They formed themselves into a Committee "for the purpose of fighting against any cutting down of the provision for new ships." An annual programme of "four large armoured ships" was fixed upon in the autumn, as the smallest compatible with national safety. This was "the authoritatively expressed opinion of the naval advisers of his Majesty's Government last November, who are also its naval advisers to-day." Their representation is not without authority, for when the present Government came into office, they found themselves confronted with Lord Cawdor's statement on "Admiralty Policy." Therein it was recorded "At the present time strategic requirements necessitate an output of four large armoured ships annually, and unless unforeseen contingencies arise, this number will not be exceeded. The period of building is to be two years, and therefore four ships will be laid down each year, and there will be eight ships in course of construction in any one year, either in the dockyards or by contract." In referring to the reduction of the Estimates by £5,000,000 in two years, Lord Cawdor, then the First Lord, added: "I am bound, however, to add a word of caution, for the public cannot rely on this reduction being continued in future years if foreign countries make developments in their shipbuilding programme which we cannot now foresee, but the programme of shipbuilding we have in view for future years, and have provided for, will, in the opinion of the Board of Admiralty, meet all the developments of which the resources of foreign countries seem at present capable." A minimum programme, was put forward, and any reduction of this minimum, as the Navy League represented, was a serious weakening of the national efficiency, and a direct encouragement to foreign nations to endeavour to obtain that supremacy at sea which, it is vital, the British Empire should maintain unimpaired. The history of past naval construction shows that a diminution in our shipbuilding programme has been almost invariably followed by an increase in that of other States, with the eventual result of greater expenditure by England than would otherwise have been necessary.

We have reason to know that the Cabinet itsslf was divided upon the question. A majority of Ministers strongly supported a reduction in naval expenditure, because it was expedient for party purposes and would let loose money which can be used in a manner calculated to appeal to the ordinary voter. In the cause of economy they were willing to run the risk of an agitation in the country, believing that it would not appeal largely to the working classes. The other party in the Cabinet "disappointed as they are at the diminishing hopes of effecting large reductions of national expenditure, yet are determined not to hazard the highest interests, either for the supposed advantage of the party or for the sake of enabling the Government to pose as the Quixotic advocate of smaller armaments in Europe." Government sought to justify a reduction of the army by contending that the Navy could do all the fighting we are likely to require. They justify a reduction of the Naval estimates on the ground that the foreigner is lagging behind. Such, however, does not seem to be the case. Germany has decided to abandon the construction of battleships of 14,000 tons, and build vessels of 19,000 tons of colossal defensive and offensive power. It was realised that this would entail an expenditure of £10,000,000 in widening and deepening the Kiel Canal so as to enable such vessels to use it, and that further expenditure on costly dredging schemes at the war ports would have to be carried out. These facts did not deter the naval authorities at Berlin. Consequently, two vessels, resembling the Dreadnought, will be laid down in German shipbuilding yards this year, and two more next year, besides armoured cruisers. The United States has twelve in building. France has decided to lay down six and to do so at once. In these circumstances, as was pointed out to his Majesty's Ministers, by 1909, Germany and France will have ten Dreadnoughts at sea, compared with the two, or at most three, possessed by Great Britain. The present condition of our Navy is not unsatisfactory. But we must never forget the dictum of Lord Charles Beresford; "Battleships are cheaper than War," and an extra Dreadnought, or even a dozen, would be cheaper than defeat, even though but temporary.

AN INDIAN MILITIA.

MR. S. S. Thorburn, the Indian Civilian, who paralysed Simla by accepting an invitation to criticise Government's policy in respect of the Tirah Expedition, read a paper the other day before a meeting of the East India Association, in which he suggested the formation of an Indian Militia for India's defence. He made a suggestion, somewhat similar, several years ago. It was voted impracticable; but that was before experiments with irregular troops on the frontier had proceeded very far. If militia will answer for defences at Home why not in India? "For three and a half, from about the middle of November to the end of February," argues Mr. Thorburn, "there is little or nothing for them to do in the field. The cold weather, then, the busiest time for soldiers, is the idlest for agriculturists. In those months they would be proud and happy to serve the Government in any capacity, provided that the work was honourably remunerative, and, if possible, congenial and not very far from home. No employment better fulfils the first three provisos than soldiering, and service in a tribal and territorial militia would further fulfil the last." Thus, said Mr. Thorburn, the Government has ready to hand a practically unlimited source of supply for an Indian militia of the best quality, "and if the matter be taken up and wisely and considerately worked, I am certain—and I have lived amongst, and interested myself in, the Punjab peasantry for thirty years—that by the time when Russia will have recovered from the effects of her last war and its domestic consequences, we should be able to put as large an army in the field against her as she is ever likely to move and maintain south of the Oxus, if not in Afghan-Turkestan, certainly cis-Hindu Kush, in which case India's preparedness would be the best possible guarantee for Russia's peacefulness." Since 1880, as is urged, Indians have from time to time petitioned to be enrolled as volunteers, but, so far, the movement has been confined to urban "intellectuals," particularly Bengalis, a class which, however loyal and patriotic, would be unfit to resist Russians or the Afghan climate. For militia service it would be necessary to draw, certainly in the first instance, on the hardiest of the cis-Indus peasantry of Northern India, namely, on those tribes and classes who supply most of the Punjabi recruits for the army—Sikhs, Jats, Rajputs, and the group loosely congregated in the Army List as "Punjabi Musalmans," in which term are included the many branches of Pathans and Baluchis who are settled in the districts immediately east of the Indus. All are of good physique, insured to hardships, and imbued with fighting traditions; hence for rough campaigning under any conditions it would be difficult to find better raw material. The cost would not be great, the heaviest outlay occurring in the first two years in the provision of kit, arms etc. Mr. Thorburn has been at pains to work it all out and his scheme is at least worthy of serious consideration.

LORD REAY ON POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Gokhale's bitterest disappointment at the meeting of the East India Association the other afternoon must surely have been the attitude taken up by Lord Reay. When his lordship was Governor of Bombay, he was more than ordinarily popular with the "progressive" party, who imagined that he would give them whatever they asked, even at the expense of his country. Either they were wrong or Lord Reay's ideas have undergone a radical change, for although he presided at the meeting before which Mr. Gokhale advocated self-government for India and was therefore assumed to be acquainted with and sympathetic towards the sentiments of the lecturer, his lordship electrified him by declaring himself opposed to them. He could not, he said, agree with him as to the advisability of giving India self-government on the model of a self-governing colony. That was a claim, added the noble chairman, that was answered, he thought, by the paper itself. Self-government in England and the colonies was the result of compulsory and general education. The masses in India were not fit to exercise the voting power: and until they were, he would strongly deprecate an attempt to govern India on principles of self-government which applied to races in a totally different stage of development. But he agreed that the educated community in India should be more freely associated with the Government, and given such a share in it as was compatible with progressive principles. This from a Liberal peer should have weight with the present Government and Mr. Morley will bear it in mind when deciding how much greater a measure of popular representation shall be introduced into the Legislative Councils. On the subject of admitting Natives of this country to higher appointments Lord Reay had also something to say which was very much to the point. He held that a large share in judicial appointments should be given to Indians and also that in other departments more scope should be given to them. But he had this reservation to make. So long as England was responsible for India, the supervision and inspection must remain in English hands, so that the standard might not be lowered. We imagine Mr. Gokhale felt sorry he had asked Lord Reay to preside and inwardly rejoiced when, owing to a pressing engagement, his lordship made way for Sir William Wedderburn.

THERE is reason to believe that at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, an announcement will be made releasing a portion of the funds reserved for Famine Relief. The sum will be devoted to the improvement and better equipment of hospitals, especially those in the mofussil.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. China with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Suez at 7 a. m. on Thursday.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Acting Advocate-General, Bombay, Mr. George Rivers Lowndes, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

DURING the week ending July 31, nineteen chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, all being purchased by the farmer at Ahmedabad. During the same period thirty-nine chests were imported from Indore and two hundred from Ahmedabad.

A special telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, dated London, July, 28, states :—"Lord Elgin, replying to Mr. Courthope's questions respecting Ceylon, said that it was necessary to carefully consider further public loan expenditure; but added that he is giving the matter close attention, with every desire to promote to the utmost, the interests of an important and flourishing colony.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 31 was 1022, giving a death-rate of 16.540 per annum, per thousand, as against 36·38, in the corresponding period of last year, and 41·07 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 102 died from fevers;—a very alarming increase—36 plague; 2 smallpox; 11 measles; 119 cholera; 3 leprosy; 66 phthisis; 51 diseases of nervous system; 224 affections of the respiratory organs; 99 diarrhœa; 28 dysentery; 45 still-born; 116 old age and debility, and 12 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 30; Lingat 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 455; Hindu low caste, 186; Musalman, 187; Parsee, 33; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 40; Eurasian, 4; European 8; The total number of births was 388 as against 340 in the corresponding period of last year and 324 the average over the past five years.

Mrs. Neish, writing in *Black and White* on holidays from a matrimonial point of view, relates the story of an old lady who condoled with a young wife whose husband had gone away for a "week end." But the wife did not require sympathy. "Isn't it nice of him to go away sometimes?" she said, brightly. "So few of them do, you know."

WHEN Mr. Chamberlain retired from business in 1874, he gave his workpeople an "outing" at the Crystal Palace. Going to the station at Birmingham after they had started, he found a poor woman who had been left behind. He took her to London with him, and left her in the hands of her husband at the Palace.

"A CHARACTERISTIC of the market in Venezuela," says the acting Vice-Consul in his report, "is the fact that cloth and dry goods in general are only saleable at certain fixed prices to the population, prices which have existed from time immemorial and which have survived half a century of effort on the part of European manufacturers and of the Venezuelan whole sale dealers."

A NOTTINGHAM lady, eighty years of age, anxious before she died to see Miss Ellen Terry, came up specially to London and went to the Court Theatre where the great actress was appearing in "Captain Brass bound's Conversion. But in ascending the gallery stairsshe fell, breaking her wrist and injuring her hand. Miss Terry heard of the occurrence. She had the lady brought to her dressing-room, sent for a doctor, and attended to her with all the care of a nurse.

It has been discovered that the royal salt-cellars which are at the Tower and have been used at coronation banquets from the time of Charles II., have all along been used in an inverted position. The authorities were deceived, it is said, because each of the salt-cellars had what seemed to be feet of the kind seen at the present day, and the officials turned them upside down, inserting a small silver bowl in each of the hollow ends. But what were taken to be feet were nothing more than ears attached to the upper rim. The King has given orders to have the mistake corrected.

IN pulling down an old room at the Bocking (Essex) Liberal Club, some workmen came upon a wine flagon embedded in the brickwork. A page of foolscap, dated August 15, 1783, found inside the flagon, gave details of the building of the chimney by Josiah Reeve, the owner, with the names of "ye master carpenter" and "ye master bricklayer." It concluded: "Josiah Reeve, father of six children, leaves this memorandum in this place. His wife was Elizabeth Houston, of Great St. Helens, London, to whom he was married, March 18, 1773. Reader, go thou and do likewise."

"The elephant has a very weak digestion," says a correspondent in *The Penang Gazette*. "A very large one was found dead in Klang, some time ago. A post mortem revealed the fact that he had been trying to digest the prospectus of a rubber company thoughtlessly dropped by a promoter who was, floating himself home." The same correspondent says that white-elephant hunting is a very popular sport just now. The *modus operandi* is to go into the mining districts and tie an "expert" to a tree. You can get quite a lot of white elephants as long as the supply of experts lasts.

LATE at night a Hampton Wick house-holder telephoned to the police station that burglars were prowling about his premises. Within a few minutes about a dozen constables had surrounded the place. Hearing sounds as of some one in the garden, and seeing a dark object moving stealthily about, the officers made a rush for it, and captured a large black retriever dog, which had escaped from a neighbouring garden, and had a portion of its kennel still attached to its collar. It was the dragging of this about the garden that had alarmed the occupants.

The quotation of a remark by Mr. John Burns which a Canon made in the house of Convocation reminds Captain von Herbert that nine years ago matters were rather different. He had to read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution. "A certain gorgeous colonel," he says in the *Chronicle*, "read the manuscript beforehand, and expressed his horror on discovering that I had quoted an utterance of Mr. Burns to the effect 'that the majority of men and women are "healthy animals." After much haggling I was allowed to retain the characteristic phrase, but had to substitute for the name of my favourite hero the words "A well-known Labour politician.'"

A LADY describes, in the *Spectator* an interesting struggle she had had to prevent a pair of house-martins from building a nest over the porch of her house at High Wycombe. "On May 13 I first noticed that a large piece of the old homestead had been rebuilt. This I at once assailed with a walking-stick, to the natural resentment of the little builders, who screamed fiercely, but did not attempt to rebuild that day. From May 14 to 19 there were daily buildings and destructions. From the 23rd to the 30th the nest was built and destroyed daily. On June 8 building began again, and continued to the 10th, after which, from June 11 to 30, nothing was built, and I fondly imagined the struggle was over. But on looking out of my window on July 1 I found a new mud wall erected." The martins are still in possession.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

WHAT NOT TO DO,

BY

DR. MACNAMARA, M. P.

GOLF is so tantalising a fascination that perhaps I may arrive at something useful if I put it this way. All of us, from the "scratch" down to the "24-and-poor-at-that" man know precisely how it should all be done. We know the grip, the stance, the swing, the slow-back, the don't-press, the eye-on-ball, and all the rest of it, for every conceivable shot. No one knows how well we know it all until we begin to unburden our minds in the smoke-room. There isn't one of us who couldn't make a really good living as a teacher of golf. And yet, the vast majority of us rarely succeed in applying our knowledge with precision during the execution of six successive shots. Some men, I know, have studied the theory of the game with the most pains-taking industry. They can talk like a book on the *maxoes* of Masiie Play; discourse in the most convincingly scientific manner on the reasons why you are bound to play the clock indifferently if you are on the top of your iron; and illustrate with curves drawn upon squared paper how to drive for the slice, for the pull, and for the slice and pull combined. Those men rarely ever fail to "duff" nine shots out of every ten! Curious! "You little know what I am suffering," said such a man to me one day, the sweat of bitter provocation standing on his brow. It was a four hole. He had gloriously topped his drive into the rough; had had two violent fumbles with the mashie to get it out; had cut up a divot as big as his own head in trying to get in a great iron shot; and was now yards to the rear, and playing four more!

So if I try to say How-not-to-Do-it, so impishly contrary and elusive is every theory in golf that I may perchance convey a hint or two as to How tt Ought to be Done!

RESOLUTE IN WRONG-DOING.

Well, first of all, if you really want to begin badly, try to teach yourself the game. Mere commonplace persons, who want not only to engage in the greatest and most health-giving recreations of all time, but also to put up a really good short handicap game will begin by putting themselves unreservedly in the hands of the professional for a month or six weeks, and will go back to him for occasional lessons for the rest of their mortal lives. But you will scorn such adventitious assistance as this. You sally forth by yourself, and "plough the fields and scatter," an object of derision to the onlooker, of blasphemous and bitter hatred to the couple behind you, and ultimately of withering contempt to yourself. You will resolutely play one club after the other as you execute the hole—driver brassie, cleek, iron, mashie, putter. You will never go out for a couple of hours with the mashie alone and practice the light chip pitch, or with the iron and perfect the hundred and 50 yards approach.

Then you will never really get yourself fitted to your clubs. You will buy them at random of all weights, length of shaft, and grip. To-day your driver will have a certain kind of lie, face, and head. To-morrow it will suit your fancy to take out a driver differently made in all particulars. And of course your balls and clubs will always be dirty. That is essential.

NEVER TAKE A HINT.

It is imperative also that you should always try to smite the ball as hard as ever you can. Only those take it very gently, who want to take holes in "bogey" every time. Be secure that the more effectually you try to put the fear of the law into the ball, the more certain is the shortest of holes to run into double figures. Equally useful in piling up a score that will run well into the second hundred, is the policy of engaging in heated argument with your opponent, your caddie, or anyone else who may be near, when you are in the act of addressing the ball. You should always, also, swing the club upward from the ball with a quick hysterical flourish, and then lunge forward as you come down again—putting plenty of forearm push into it with a vicious dig at the ball, as if you were cutting the head from off a rattle snake. It will also add to the parallsing weirdness of the sequel if you promptly look up before the club reaches the ball to be ready to watch the graceful flight of the ball through the air. That flight will never except by the most atrocious fluke, come off; but see what variety and physical exercise you are getting! Those who, in their banal desire for distinction set out to win medals and pots and boxes of kites, always let the club itself do the work. They always go back slowly, comes down with a perfect and calmly executed curve, never swipe at the ball, and never on pain of death relax the grim determination to keep the eye hermetically glued to the ball. But then see how monotonous it all is to be taking every hole in "bogey!"

BE SURE TO SWIPE.

Again, if your opponent out-drive you from the tee, you will make it a matter of conscience to get even with him by a screaming second shot. To this end you will contract every muscle of the body, and swipe like a dangerous lunatic. The result will be that you will be playing two more, and still be easily in the rear. Those highly objectionable people, the men who play the game with caution, calculation, and circumspection, never bother about being behind through the greens. In their offensively masterly way they know that it will simply mean the difference between an iron shot and a mashie pitch to reach the green on the like; and complacent in this knowledge they move serenely on from triumph to triumph. Never flurried, never apprehensive, never anxious, they are encased in an armour of imperturbability, come what may. It is really sickening to see the vulgar display of silver cups, cut glass liqueur decanters, salvers, fruit stands, epergnes, &c., &c., with which the dining-rooms are ostentatiously decorated.

Observe too that there is no need for you to take into consideration the fact that at certain holes you have to receive a stroke, level-headed people connote their stroke all the time from tee to pin. For instance, if they are in the ditch, guarding the green,—the Opponent being only fifty yards to the rear—they don't try to play out of the ditch, and thus the stroke conceded and several others in the attempt. By no manner of means. They lift under penalty and pitch a nice little ball over the ditch up to the pin. The Opponent has had a longer shot to the green, is at the very edge thereof, and has now to play the odd. The level-headed person is now certain of a half, and the odds are five to one in favour of his snatching the hole. Remember he was in the ditch, and has saved the situation by the skilful use of his conceded stroke.

BE THOROUGHLY IMPATIENT.

The same thing precisely comes out in putting. You are a yard away from the hole. The Opponent plays the odd and misses it. This, and the fact inspires a thrill of secret silent joy as you walk up to the ball—leaves you with two for it. The mere scratch player would play his yard putt pawkily up to the edge of the hole, tap it in with his second, and thus win the hole, and may be the match. Not so you! A yard putt! Of course you must "go for it" and win the hole in clinking style. So you do "go for it." The ball lips the hole, runs down the slope, and comes to rest about half as far again from the pin as when it started! You bite your lip, and whisper something about a blighted idiot, get anxious, and egregiously miss the return putt, and lose the hole But then look at the variety of sensations you have enjoyed. You got more thrills out of that one putting green than the Opponent will get of all next week. And isn't that something?

Further there is the right shoulder and the right knee. You will try to excel yourself from the tee: and, in the endeavour to put a lot into it, you will, as the club swings back, gather yourself for a mighty effort. *Reculer pour mieux sauter.* The consequence is that you will be almost sure to bend the right knee or shoulder or both as you come down. If you do this thoroughly enough you will break the club. In any case you will hopelessly "duff" the shot, and cut up enough turf to sink a cat with. This won't be altogether encouraging. But what a shot it would have been, if it had come off.

AN INTERESTING GAME.

That wretched person the man who is always scratching up his score in a golfing diary—to which he gives far more attention than he does to the prayer-book—never bends the right knee or the right shoulder. Never! If he did he would be human once more. He is scrupulously particular about the height of the tee; studies with the utmost care and deliberation the position of his feet; grips and re-grips the club half a dozen times; has a most irritating slow-time preliminary waggle fixes the ball pitilessly with his eye; brings the club slowly and majestically back without moving the eye, the head, or the neck; confines the movement of the trunk to a lateral turning of the shoulders, these moving in the most complete synchronisation with the arms; reaches the top of the swing without the shade of a jerk; panses imperceptibly; comes down on precisely the same curve with steadily increasing velocity; "times" the stroke beautifully; puts the whole of his fourteen stone automatically into the impact of the club with the ball; and finishes up with a grand follow through checked only when the shaft wreaches the left shoulder. Every move a picture! But then see what he misses. He is never in a position to curse the passing train, or the caw of the cynical rook! The caddie never gets an extra sixpence the silent ransom for an eternal soul placed in jeopardy. He is never able to throw the blame on his wife or daughter whenever they "walk round" with him. And, believe me it is always a relief to be able to do this.

PLAY A POOR GAME.

No! Golf is the greatest of all games. It is the only recreation that is at one and the same time health giving and a complete pre-occupation without being unduly physical exhaustive. But I am profoundly convinced that it is far better for a man's liver that he should play a poor game than a good one. It is entirely pleasant and altogether flattering to that vanity which is always more marked in men than in women to play a really strong game. Indeed, as I have often said, no man can really be a Christian gentleman whose handicap runs into double figures. But I know from personal experience that it is far better for the liver to play a really bad game. Nothing stirs up the liver like the irritations, the excitements, and the paroxysms of a really bad game.

Of course, it is quite a legitimate ambition to get down to single figures. But it is the man who goes on the principle of how not to do it that gets the real fun out of golf. Besides which he adds to the gaiety of nations far more than the other man. And, after all, that is a consideration not to be entirely overlooked.

I have put the matter this way, because if I can only get my friend the foozler—who knows the theory so admirably, and plays the game so badly—to take this entirely philosophic view of the case his game will improve in the most mysterious manner possible. Good luck to him.

THE TWINS—RAMAYANA AND MAHABHARATA.

MR. WAIDYA'S criticism of the Mahabharata, and his riddle of the Ramayana, are essays carefully written after close study. He has not been able to account for the peculiar proficiency of the Dravidian people in Grammar and other Shastras, but he finds a reference to them in the praise awarded to Hanuman by showing admiration at the correct or chaste language he spoke, but as the author himself admits that the Brahmans were the pioneers of colonization in the South and that in the time of Rama there were no Kshatriyas in that tract, the presumption is that Hanuman was a mulatto who learnt Sanskrit from his father. How Brahmans lived in those early days in the midst of the forest tribes—not always friendly—has been recorded in the "Vasalasutta" thus :—"The Brahmans did not marry a woman belonging to another caste; nor did they buy a wife, they living together in mutual love after having come together."

It was under this hope that Shurpanakha tried to get a hold in Rama's or Lakshaman's heart. This was the key, this was the secret of the transfer of Sanskrit literature to the Dravidian tracts. The story of Shudraka, who assumed to himself the privilege of performing Vedic rites, also indicates that the subsequent generations of the mulattos were not allowed to enter the Brahman Caste. Mr. Risley's theory therefore that the first colonists went with families and the second lived with the women of the country, receives confirmation. In this instance, even the first colonists with the tribal wives as well as aboriginal wives produced a mixed race like the Eurasians of the present day, who helped Rama in extending the sphere of influence of the Aryan colonists. The word *Wanar* is possibly a corruption of *vadmar* people who could speak the *vag i. e. language of* Nar or the Aryans. The monkey tribe had nothing to do with the army of Rama, but the "mask" of the monkey was possibly the uniform of the mulatto army. Mr. Waidya himself mentions a case in which the Spaniards devised a mark of indentification among the aborigines of America made of a crude material. It therefore stands to reason, that different masks were used by the contending armies of the Ramayana. The mask of the Makah Indians was like the head of a bird, half-eagle, half-owl. It has been reproduced at page 114 of E. R. Emerson's "Masks, Heads and Faces." The mask of Thoth in Egypt was the ibis' head. The Peabody Museum at Cambridge contains an Aztec mask made of the human skin. Mr. Waidya traces many points of similarity between this tribe and the aborigines of the Southern Peninsula of India; and there is no harm in assuming that the antipodes of the Aztecs, the Raskshasas of India, also wore masks. Dr. T. T. Minor has presented to the National Museum a mortuary mask of the Alent tribe painted with the emblematic serpent—the Nagas. The mask of Homun-ta-se-ta has a protruding tongue, horrid eyes, striped cheeks, and long dishevelled hair! The Phourbon, a Buddhist talisman, shows a mask, very much resembling that of Indian Rakshasas' masks found at Pompeii, have in some cases very flat noses, open mouths, and protruding tongues. The mask of Nrisinh was a lion's head, the mask of Ganesh is an elephant's head, and the mask of Gauri is a woman's head. It is still sold in the market. The writer bought a mask of Ganesh at Mandalay in 1904. An Egyptian mask has cat's ears, human teeth, and a long protruding tongue.

The mask of the Moslems in the Moharrum is a tiger's head. The Italian mask of a faun very much resembles the face of a monkey (see page 264 of Emerson's book quoted above). Mr. G. Castin records that he saw an Indian Shanhan in the hide of a yellow bear in order to officiate in the scene of the death of his chief. In the Indian buffalo-and-bear dances, the masks worn are made of the heads of those animals. It, therefore, stands to reason that the mask of Ravan had ten heads and that he added twenty artificial hands as a special mark of Sovereignty over the demons. The Shans of Burma tattoo their faces and bodies with thick-laid pigments, so much so, that they very much resemble the Rakshasas of the ancient Aryans. The mask of Bogdev is still sold in the Indian bazars. Masks therefore stood in the place of the present uniforms of contending armies as marks of distinction, and the mulattos as well as the fraternized aborigines, headed by the Sanskrit speaking mulattos of Rama's army, wore a monkey's mask, while the Cannibals wore a horrid mask commensurate with their professed position of man-eaters. It is also clear that the half-breeds have always played an important part in the conquest of a country and that the earlier Brahman settlers increased the number to the priestly caste by living with aboriginal women and teaching their mixed sons Sanskrit just as English is now being taught to the sons of the Native women who fraternize European blood.

At page 262 of the Ramayana Mr. Waidya tells us that proficiency in the Vedas was "looked down upon" (sic) among Kshatriyas as not a very worth qualification. Yes, even the Brahmans were considered inferior, because they fostered half breeds, deserted-children, and deserted-wives, such as Shakuntala and Sita. They thus gave many opportunities to people of mixed blood to get into the Brahman caste, while the proud Kshatriya Rama, discarded his wife even on mere suspicion, and drowned himself in the waters of the Sharayu. This Brahman-system of increasing the number of their supporters, is the cause of the wide mixture of blood in that community. Notwithstanding, Mr. Waidya's frantic efforts in searching for particles of gold in this *mass* of the *puranas*, it must be confessed that his labours have not been crowned with utilitarian or commensurate success. The particles he picks up are so few that in the Historical bazar of the Matter-of-fact-Town, he has not realized a sufficient price to be able to float a joint-stock company. As Waynaad is a dead field for gold, so are the Puranas a dead field for historical research. It is no history, just as the epic of the Trojan war is no history, and Milton's Herculean labour on the "Paradise Lost and Regained" is no history.

(Concluded on page 6).

(*) Philology with a vengeance.

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THE RUSSIAN DISTURBANCES.

GROWING UNREST AT KRONSTADT.

Mutinies on War Ships.

SORRY PLIGHT OF SVEABORG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The revolutionaries have destroyed the bridge and station at Rihimaski Junction between St. Petersburg and Helsingfors for the purpose of delaying the movement of troops.

Latest information states that the cannonade at Sveaborg continues.

Large numbers have been killed. The wounded are being landed at Helsingfors.

There is intense excitement at St. Petersburg owing to the unrest at Kronstadt, caused by the news of the mutiny in Finland especially.

Reports of mutinies on war-ships are coming in from Kronstadt.

The telephone between Kronstadt and St. Petersburg has been cut.

LONDON, AUG. 2

The cannonading at Sveaborg continued last evening. The warships are bombarding the mutineers whose powder magazine has exploded. The white flag was hoisted late in the evening and it is rumoured the Mutineers have surrendered.

LATER.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that Fort Constantine at Kronstadt has mutinied, the other forts eventually silencing them.

Passengers from Kronstadt state that the soldiers there have killed several officers.

JEWISH DUMAIST SHOT.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

A wealthy Jewish Dumaist, named Herzenstein, was shot dead yesterday while walking with his family on the seashore in Finland. The assassin escaped. A Gendarme has been arrested, being suspected of complicity. It is believed the crime is a police reprisal for the murders of officials.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

Relief in South Africa.

LIBERAL PRESS SATISFIED.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Liberal papers consider the Transvaal Constitution a fair compromise.

The Unionist papers, with the exception of the *Daily Mail*, are generally moderate in their criticisms, and believe a British majority is assured if the Britishers agree to a common policy.

The Cape *Times* says the Constitution is a real relief to South Africa and that the distribution of seats is fairer than was expected.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The opinion of all sections in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Bloemfontein is generally favourable to the Transvaal constitution.

THE TROUBLE AT TEHERAN

New Grand Vizier Appointed.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND REFUGEES DEMAND REFORMS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

A despatch from Teheran says that Mushir-ed-Dowleh has been appointed Grand Vizier.

The bazaars are closed, and there is a complete stagnation of business. There are now 13,000 refugees at the British Legation who persist in their demands for reforms.

KING EDWARD AND THE KAISER.

To Meet in a Fortnight.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

A meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser has been definitely arranged to take place in the middle of August at the Castle of Freidrickshof, the residence of the late Empress Frederick.

QUEEN "ENA'S" RETURN.

Their Spanish Majesties at Cowes.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The King and Queen of Spain have arrived at Cowes.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF SAXE-COBURG.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg has been delivered of a son.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

In the race for the Goodwood Plate the horses came in as follows :—

Winwick	1
Sandboy	2
St. Wulfram	3

Llangibby has been scratched for the Goodwood Cup.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup :—

Plum Tree	1
Plum Centre	2
Gorgos	3

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Kent has beaten Surrey by 164 runs.

Essex has beaten Midlesex by seven wickets.

LADY MINTO'S APPEAL.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The *Morning Post* strongly urges that a generous response be given to Lady Minto's appeal on behalf of the Nursing Association.

COLONEL MORGAN, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department is due back in India about the 1st of November. Major Peetse who is officiating at present will be leaving Simla, on tour this month, and will visit the Mukateswar Bacteriological Laboratory.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Alleged Serious Interference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Chinese Customs authorities, have already taken in hand various matters which hitherto have been left to Sir Robert Hart's discretion assigning foreign employes to stations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 2.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London August 1 says :— The *Times* Pekin Correspondent states that the assurances given to the British Legation that there would be no change in the methods of Customs' Administration is being daily ignored. There is already friction at every Treaty Port. Chinese comptrollers have awarded themselves large salaries and are interfering with the publication of returns.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE POWERS AND MACEDONIA.

Lack of Progress Denied.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Sir E. Grey in the Commons emphasised the necessity for maintaining the concert of the Powers in Macedonia.

He denied that no progress has been made there.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Attitude of the Lords.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The debate on the second reading of the Education Bill has opened in the Lords. The speeches show that it is not intended to reject the measure, but the Archbishop of Canterbury foreshadowed important amendments with the object of securing compulsory daily religious instruction and testing the fitness of teachers for the same.

THE TRIPOLI QUESTION.

Porte Seizes the Ajanet Oasis.

FRANCE'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 2.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London, 1st August says :—Reuter's Constantinople Correspondent states that the Porte having sent forty men to the oasis of Ajanet, which is recognised by the Anglo-French Agreement as French territory, is now preparing a reply to the French Protest, raising the whole question of the Hinterland of Tripoli.

A FAREWELL DANCE.

General Eccles Nixon's Departure.

CHANGES IN THE COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 2.

A large farewell dance was given in honour of General Eccles Nixon last night at the United Service Club. One hundred and eighty guests were present, comprising all Bangalore Society. The Band of the 77th Moplahs attended. The first set of lancers was formed by General Nixon, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Nixon, Colonel Scallon, Mrs. Leader, Colonel Leader, Mrs. O'Hara, Colonel O'Hara, Mrs. Whitely, Colonel Armstrong, and Mrs. Major. Supper was served after the sixth dance in the Dovecote, during which there were three supper dances, the programme consisting of eighteen dances.

Before General and Mrs. Nixon left, all the guests gathered round and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

General Nixon is expected to leave Bangalore tomorrow to assume his new appointment as Inspector-General of Cavalry.

LATER,

General and Mrs. Nixon's departure is fixed for to-morrow evening when the officers of the Garrison will bid farewell at the station.

Colonel Scallon assumes provisional command till the 13th inst. when he takes regular charge of the Brigade as Brigadier.

Colonel Atkinson arrives on the 12th inst. when he will assume charge of the Cavalry Brigade.

Major Morris, 77th Moplas who is appointed Attache, Adjutant-General's Department at Headquarters, leaves here on the 12th inst.

Bangalore will also bid farewell shortly to Major Heycock, R. E., who has been appointed to the Intelligence Department at Head-quarters.

A MOUNTAIN OUT OF MOLE HILL.

Loose Flag-Stone Turned into "Shiva"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

The day before yesterday a portion of the pavement near the steps of the General Post Office began to bulge, and one of the heavy stones of the steps was found to have become loose. This particular phenomenon created great agitation among passers by and news spread like wildfire immediately. An immense crowd gathered on the spot. Stories went round that there was once a Temple of a Hindu god, "Shiva," on the spot, and that the god was rising to the surface. Some Mahomedans, on the other hand, said that the Black Hole tragedy having occurred there, the dead bodies of the brave Europeans who were cruelly massacred by Nawab Suraja Dowlah, were rising up to wreak deadly vengeance upon the Mahomedans. Other absurd stories also prevailed.

A fresh sensation was caused among the Mahomedans by the discovery below the flagging of the impression of a hand, "Punja," as the Mahomedans say. This is the Mohurrum standard certainly in Bengal, and a strong belief prevailed among some of the unlettered of that community that underneath the flags, is a tomb of a "Pir" (Saint), and it is taken by some as a sign of the return of Mahomedan ascendency.

The prosaic explanation of the occurrence which has given rise to all these thrilling apprehensions on the part of the easily agitated and always productive imaginations, is that the flagging was laid many years ago above the trench of the old fort and it is assumed that an accumulation of water under the pavement caused a large flagstone to bulge, assuming the appearance of a tomb.

THE E. I. RAILWAY STRIKE.

Lathies and "Bande Mataram" to the Fore.

FRICTION BETWEEN PASSENGERS AND STATION STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

The strike situation on the East Indian Railway has apparently undergone no material alteration since Tuesday. Nothing of importance has happened within the past twenty-four hours. The working of the line in the strike zone is still attended with some friction. It is believed that the Company has arrived at some definite line of action in regard to the dismissal or the retention of strikers, but the Railway officials of the District Traffic Branch maintain such secrecy that, as yet, nothing has transpired. An official in the District Traffic Superintendent's Office informed a *Statesman* representative yesterday that several important arrangements have now been ordered in regard to the dismissal of strikers and the employment of fresh hands, but that he was bound to maintain secrecy, and could not say anything more on the matter. Eighteen more of the strikers were dismissed yesterday.

There is still friction between the passengers and the Railway officials along the line.

Two High Court Vakils and some other Bengali gentlemen were recently eye-witnesses of an extraordinary incident. Certain passengers were shouting *Bande Mataram* and declining to produce their tickets, when demanded, at the Utterpara Station. At the instance of the Ticket Collectors one of the passengers in the compartment was taken out on to the platform and slapped by a Constable as a warning to the rest.

Yesterday morning another case of assault occured at the Howrah Station between some of the strikers and certain of Station staff. Rahamatulla, an Assistant in the Carriage Examiner's Department, has lodged a complaint, to the effect that he was beaten with *lathies* opposite the New Station by a crowd of Bengalis who had struck in the Traffic Department.

INSOLENT NATIVES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Magistrate and Chaprasi Pelted with Mud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 2.

The *Pioneer* says :—Our Correspondent sends us authentic particulars of an incident, which serves to show the insolent attitude which a section of the people in Eastern Bengal has been egged into displaying. The Magistrate of the Dacca district was passing through the Dighirpur Bazaar, when suddenly he heard the cry of "Bande Mataram." He turned and saw his Mahomedan chaprasi strike with his umbrella a *huka* which one of the group of natives was smoking and then box the native's ears. The Magistrate at once ordered the chaprasi to stop and come away. The Chaprasi's explanation was that the natives had insulted his master by continuing to smoke in his presence and had shouted "Bande Mataram" when remonstrated with for that conduct.

Graver features of the incident followed—noisy crowds gathered round the Magistrate, shouting and threatening, and followed him and his party to their boat—finally pelting them with mud as they embarked.

Now, it may be granted that the chaprasi was wrong, but it must also be observed that his action was provoked by the conduct of the *huka-walla* which was so grossly disrespectful to the Magistrate of the District. For the later proceedings the crowd had not a particle of excuse and such insolence towards the representatives of Government, ought to be put down with a very strong hand; otherwise, the position of these men will become intolerable.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT POONA.

Distinguished Performers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

Mrs. Haughton, the wife of Colonel Haughton, organized a most successful concert at the Young Men's Christian Association last night, when there were present many distinguished people among the crowded audience. All the singers are well-known members of Poona Society, chief among them being Mr. Simcox, the popular Collector. Others who took part in the Concert were Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Haughton, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Clift, Messrs. J. T. Turner, O. Malony, E. R. Fischer and Lieutenants Fraser and Meade. Mrs. Haughton and Mr. Fischer rendered "Ora Pro Nobis" with charming expression. Mrs. Bruce, dressed *a la Japanese*, sang the "Little China Maid" with Mr. Malony very effectively. Lieutenants Fraser and Meade contributed to the comic element. It was the first Concert of its kind, organized in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. Colonel Morse, on behalf of the Committee of the Association, announced the fact to the audience at the close of the entertainment when thanking the performers.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Sir B. Fuller's Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

Concluding his latest report on the distress in Eastern Bengal, dated July the 18th ultimo, Sir B. Fuller is of opinion that the measures that have been taken are adequate indeed. They are more than adequate according to the ideas whichguide Famine policy in provinces where distress is not so unfamiliar an experience, but it is admitted that people who are not used to privation, rapidly deteriorate physically and morally when exposed to it and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Government of India will not think that he has carried State intervention to greater lengths than required.

THE ANNUAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

To be held at Singapore in September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUG. 2.

Admiral Poë leaves in the second week of September for the Annual Naval Conference at Singapore with the Admirals of the China and Australian Stations. The Flagship "Hermes" proceeds to Trincomalee on the 20th instant for gunnery practice which is expected to last a week. She then returns to Colombo.

SUICIDE OF MR. COMPTON.

Late Secretary of the Anti-Tea Duty League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, AUG. 2.

A London telegram dated August 1st, states that Mr. Herbert Compton, late Secretary to the Anti-Tea Duty League has committed suicide.

TWO FRONTIER RAIDS.

Outlaws Killed and Captured at the Khyber.

GANG PURSUED AND BROKEN IN KURRAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

It is reported from the Khyber that a raiding gang was successfully ambushed by a party of the Khyber Rifles under Captain Bickford, the Commandant, on the 26th July, at Gandao on the Kajarai plain, a little beyond the South-West border of the Peshawar district. Two outlaws from the Peshawar district, named Rasul and Twaiyih who were the leaders of the gang were killed, while four raiders (two Zakka Khel, a Peshawari outlaw and an Afghan from Hazarnao) were made prisoners. One of the deceased outlaw, Rasul, took part in at least two serious raids in the Peshawar district in the early portion of this year. The only casualty reported on our side was a sepoy of the Khyber Rifles seriously wounded.

A report has been received that on the 28th July a gang of raiders from Khost in Afghanistan attempted to drive off the cattle of the Turi villagers of Khardand in lower Kurram. An alarm was raised and strong pursuit parties turned out from the neighbouring villages of Jalmai Chardewar, and Baghzai. They caught up to the raiders and a general engagement ensued which resulted in the raiders being worsted and four of their number being killed among whom was Ism Gul Khatlak, an outlaw who for some time past has been the Chief organiser of raids against the villages on the Kurram border. The casualties among the villagers have not been reported.

TERRIBLE STORM AND FIRE IN SRINAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUG. 2.

Our Srinagar correspondent states that the severest storm experienced for many years past occurred a few days ago. A great deal of damage was done to many houseboats. One large boat broke loose crashing heavily into another and seriously damaging a stationary vessel the occupants of which escaped unhurt. During the storm a serious fire also broke out in the Srinagar City. The fire was fanned by high wind and about fifty native houses were destroyed.

DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 2.

Judgment in the Darjeeling Murder Case appeal has been reserved by Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr Justice Holmwood.

MR. CALVERT IN TIBET.

Difficulties of the Journey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 2.

The latest news from Mr. Calvert, C. S., who is examining the trade route into Western Tibet is from Shipki where he arrived safely without mishap. He reports that the road on the frontier is most difficult and will be most expensive to put in order. He had not, when writing, yet been met by Thakur Jai Chand who is to join him and accompany him.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

Sir William Willcocks's Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 2.

Negotiations were recently entered into with Sir F. William Willcocks, of Egyptian irrigation fame, for the grant of a large tract of land on the Chenab Canal for exploitation by a Company. But the negotiations have fallen through owing to Sir William's being unable to accept the terms offered him.

EFFICIENCY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord Kitchener's Notes of Inspection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief notes with satisfaction that the general standard of efficiency in the Royal Artillery units is far in advance of that reached in 1904-05. The results are, however, still very unequal and His Excellency desires to impress upon all units the desirability of acquiring a level standard of proficiency in this important branch of training and except in very unusual circumstances no battery should fail to reach the satisfactory standard.

The progress in the Cavalry and Infantry is satisfactory. The following units have qualified as "distinguished" :—10th Royal Hussars; "D" "E" and "G" Batteries R. H. A; 3rd, 23rd, 30th, 57th, 63rd, and 74th Field Batteries; No. 61 and 94 Companies R. G. A., 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers; 2nd K.R.R. Corps; 1st Queen's Regiment; 2nd East Surrey Regiment; 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry; 1st Royal Sussex Regiment; 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry; 1st King's Regiment; 2nd Black Watch; 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The 1st Irish Rifles and Durham Light Infantry and the signallers of the 1st Royal Dragoons are specially commended for their marked improvement since the last inspection.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Taking into consideration the fact that higher standard of efficiency is yearly demanded from the units, the Mountain Batteries have on the whole improved. The general progress in the Cavalry and Infantry is more marked and is very satisfactory. The units qualified as "distinguished" are :—9th Bhopal Infantry; 15th Ludhiana Sikhs; 26th and 29th Punjabis; 35th Sikhs; 37th and 38th Dogras; 47th Sikhs; 48th Pioneers 55th Coke's Rifles; 67th Punjabis; 83rd Wallajhabad Light Infantry; 88th Carnatic Infantry; 103 Mahratta Light Infantry; 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

In view of the decided improvement made since last year the following are selected for special commendation :—14th Murray's Jat Lancers, 15th Lancers (Multanis) 1st Brahmans 33rd and 90th Punjabis.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his Commission by Lieutenant A. P. Hogg of the Royal Scots.

Lieutenant Hynes of the 74th Punjabis is transferred to the 1st Battalion of the 4th Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Orchard of the 7th Lancers is transferred to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Gurkhas.

Colonel A. Evans Gordon of the Indian Army and Lieutenant-Colonel D. Prain, I. M. S., have been permitted to retire with effect from the 28th June and 31st July, 1906 respectively.

Major Morris of the 77th Moplahs is appointed Attache in the Adjutant General's Division.

Major J. P. Blakeway, R. E., Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer vice Mr. F. W. M. Scott, on privilege leave.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a free passage to their homes to transport establishments on their transfer to the reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Swan R. A. M. C. remains in England on extended sick leave until October next.

Major S. H. Sheppard, D. S. O., R. E., has been selected by the Commander-in-Chief for admission to the Indian Staff College *vice* Captain Teed, 14th Jat Lancers withdrawn Army to signalling for British troops.

THE U. P. HIGH COURT.

Oudh Taluqdars' Deputation.

OPINION OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 2.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces received a deputation of the Taluqdars of Oudh at Lucknow on Wednesday. The proceedings were quite informal. Various matters connected with Oudh were discussed.

Two important questions were raised. The first was the Amendment of the Oudh Estates Act, rendered necessary by recent judicial decisions. It was decided that a Committee should be appointed to consider what amendments of existing law are required and to prepare a Draft Bill for the consideration of the British Indian Association.

The second question referred to was the suggested amalgamation of the High Court, with the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the location of the amalgamated Court.

His Honour pointed out that the main question was whether it was desirable or not, in the public interests, to establish a single Court to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the United Provinces. On this question public opinion had not declared itself, and His Honour thought there were obvious advantages to be gained by the amalgamation of the two superior Courts of Agra and Oudh, but that it would be premature to consider where the amalgamated Court should be located until the main question, whether a single Court should be established, had been decided.

DEATH OF MISS BAIMA K. JIVANJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST. 2.

Miss Baima K. Jivanji, aged 13 years, the second daughter of Dr. K. Jivanji, a well-known Medical Practitioner, of Oxford Street, Secunderabad, passed away early this morning. The deceased young lady was exceedingly clever for her age and was in the best of health at 3 p. m., yesterday, when she was suddenly seized with cholera and succumbed, notwithstanding all that medical skill could do. Much sympathy has been manifested for the deceased's family in their sad bereavement.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

High Mortality in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

The reported plague seizures and deaths in India during the week ending 28th July were respectively 688 and 562. The deaths in the provinces numbered 262 in Bombay and Sind, 6 in Madras Presidency, 15 in Bengal, 16 in the United Provinces, 11 in the Punjab, 208 in Burma, 1 in Central Provinces, 37 in Mysore and 2 in Central India.

The worst spot was Rangoon town with 132 deaths; but Bombay Presidency shows an increase of 62 deaths compared with last week.

PATWARI CESS AND COCAINE BILLS.

To be Brought at the Viceregal Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 2.

The Government of India will bring in a general Bill in the Legislative Council at Simla, dealing with the abolition of the Patwari Cess in all the provinces concerned. This is to give legislative effect to valuable remissions of taxation announced in the Budget last March.

As the Government of India are dealing with the cocaine question by a general measure, giving powers of control to Local Governments, it will not be necessary for the Punjab Legislative Council to proceed with their proposed Cocaine Bill.

BANKOT MURDER CASE.

Accused Parkar Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, AUG. 2.

A sensational Bankot murder case was decided to-day in which Abasahib Parkar, belonging to the well-known Parkar family of Bankot was accused of abetment to commit murder. The accused was acquitted. The case went on for twenty-four days before Mr. Wild, Additional Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri. The prosecution was conducted by a special prosecutor Mr. Mandreker, assisted by the Public Prosecutor Mr. Dhapre. The accused was ably defended by Mr. Paruleker, with Rao Sahib Namjoshi.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUG. 2.

The Karachi Freight Market shows a tendency to stiffen, but the volume of business offering is so small that rates have not improved. For near positions no fixtures have been reported and unless sellers of wheat reduce prices the export of wheat in September will be restricted.

The total quantity of up-country produce received by rail at Karachi during the month of July this year has been 243,539 tons compared with 192,275 tons in the month of July 1905. Of the total tonnage received this year wheat consisted of 194,852 tons.

HEAVY RAIN ON THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

No Slips or Blocks so Far.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

Notwithstanding heavy rain the Kalka-Simla Railway is working all right. There are no blocks or slips so far.

BANGALORE FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 2.

The half-yearly flower show was held at the Lal Bagh this evening. Attendance was good as usual. About the arrangement of exhibits there was nothing novel nor was any exhibit notable as a novelty. There was a fair show of roses, though the weather had told on some, and a good show of some few flowers, especially pansies, gloxinias and gladioli. Cactus and Dahlias which thrive here also deserve mention. Still as a whole show it was scarcely up to Bangalore average, except as regards fruit, display of which was truly fine. Peaches of most luscious kind and figs to correspond were specially conspicuous. Of vegetables exhibited the less said the better. They were a poor lot.

SOCIETY WEDDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 2.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in Spring between Miss Gertrude Mary Deane, the eldest daughter of Sir Harold Deane K. C. S. I., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General of the North-West Frontier Province and Francis Henry Humphreys of the Indian Political Service and Personal Assistant to Sir Harold Deane.

DECREASE IN FAMINE RELIEF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

The numbers on the famine relief in the Rothak District of Punjab are decreasing.

GOA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, JULY 30.

There is no sign of plague dying out at Britona where cases occur from time to time and, although it is now almost a deserted village, there have been latterly six attacks, all of which proved fatal. The Hindus, whose surroundings and habits are not usually clean, are the worst sufferers in spite of their pilgrimage to the pagoda at Mulgao, where they remained for some days in devout prayers with a view to appeasing their goddess. Engineer Joao Telles was deputed by H. E. the Governor to the infected locality for the purpose of inspecting the same and indicating the places where new roads are necessary and how they should be opened out. On receipt of his report, measures will be adopted in the matter.

Mapuca shows at present a clean bill of health in consequence of which the Sanitary Defence Committee has been disbanded with the exception of Surgeon-Lieutenant Virato Pinto, whose services have been retained there until cleansing and some minor details relative to the sanitation of the villa, are thoroughly carried out. Some six years ago, a new Department was created with the object of surveying and measuring the land, assessing the value of all landed property, the taxes on which would be imposed accordingly. The Land Survey Department, of which the Head is Captain Norton and his assistant, Lieut. Filomeno de Camara, R. N., is worked by an army of 500 clerks recruited from the country and trained for the purpose. It is urged that the new system when it comes into force will be more equitable to the taxpayer, as at present, in many instances, a rich landlord gets off cheaply in comparison with a poor one. Formerly, valuation of landed property was made every five years. A committee consisting of three persons was appointed for each village, one of them being a Government servant and the other two being drawn from the locality. These committees were not always conspicuous by their fairness and their valuation was not free from faults. The proposed new system, which is in vogue in British India, was welcomed by all, but it appears that after six years' labours of the Survey Department, there is no indication that we are at the beginning of the end. Over eight lakhs of Rupees have already been spent towards the establishment and as the day, on which this much desired cadastre will be completed, is still far off and the country is too poor to make such expensive experiments without any practical results, there are rumours that Government has resolved to abolish the Survey Department and revert to the old system of valuation and the fact of the recall of Lieut. Camara and that several clerks from the Treasury Office, who were deputed to work in that Department, have been ordered to rejoin their posts, tend to confirm, to some extent, the rumour. Should it eventually turn out to be correct about 10 lakhs of Rupees will have been wasted in a country which can hardly afford to waste anything from its impoverished treasury.

Messrs. Shepherd and Co. who run the river steam launch service here, have decided to cease plying their boats between Panjim and Aldona and *vice versa* for want of sufficient number of passengers. The *Heraldo* protests against the contemplated step, which will prove of great disadvantage, especially during the monsoon, to people of several villages of Bardez, and states that the Company is bound to continue the service in consequence of the subsidy which is paid to it by Government. A telegraphic wire has been put up between Margao and Canacona and it will shortly be joined to that at Ponda. This is a move in the right direction in these days of prospecting of manganese mines in Canacona, and it is hoped telegraphic communication will also be established with the neighbouring manganese mining districts.

Complaints regarding abstraction of contents from registered letters, sent through the post from British India and elsewhere, are frequently heard here. In some cases, the contents represent the year's earnings of a domestic servant and one can easily understand the hardship which entails on a poor family by the loss of the remittance. It is, no doubt, difficult to lay hands on the thief, as a registered letter has to travel through several offices and pass through many hands before reaching its destination and every office concerned tries to wash its hands clean of the responsibility, but if the Postal Authorities here had taken a hint from the local press and made thorough enquiries as to the way they are conducted on your side, they would improve matters considerably and proper enquiries would, perhaps, lead to the detection of the offenders Meanwhile, it is advisable, that people making their remittances to Goa should do so by means of money-orders. Poor people will find this sort of remittance expensive and troublesome, because money-orders are not paid here at their houses but at the Treasury Office where they have to go, sometimes miles away, for the recovery of the amount and have usually to pay commission to the man who stands surety to them. But this is much better than losing the amount.

The European regiment stationed here is shortly to be relieved by another from home. Most of the leading local papers, with a view to curtailing unnecessary expenditure, think that the native regiments with the gunboats anchored in the Mandovi, are quite sufficient to maintain order and meet all requirements.

It will be remembered that, in one of my previous letters, information was given that Government had refused to grant a monopoly for the river steam launch service which would in future be worked by the State. It now transpires that the Minister of the Marine was not, at the time he took this resolution, in possession of correct data on the subject. When this service was first started by Government on its own account, it resulted in a loss of Rs. 3,000 per year. In consequence of continuous losses sustained by the State, a committee was appointed, to report in the matter, which after going carefully through the case, reported that a "Government should not continue the service on its own account and that its adjudication to private enterprise, with due stipulation for good work, would give good results and better advantages to the public." Under the circumstances, it is presumed that there is still room for reconsideration of the case and revocation of the decree.

Copious rain has fallen all over the country and so far the fears that were entertained before the break of the monsoon of the failure of crops this year owing to the prognostics of experts, have dis-appeared. Measles have made their appearance at Margao. The price of rice has increased considerably of late here, Rs. 6 being quoted per *para*.

The receipts of the W. I. P. Railway in the last week of May last amounted to Rs. 9,227 or Rs. 5,666 less than in the corresponding week of the previous year, while the receipts of the harbour of Marmugao show also a comparative decrease of Rs. 2,250 for the same week.

Dr. Aristides da Costa has died at Margao at the early age of 39. He belonged to a well-known family in the country and was a very promising medico. His demise has provoked marks of sympathy from all sides. His eldest brother is at present Portuguese Ambassador at Buenos Ayres.

THE DECCAN GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

Claim Against Directors.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the suit, in which Arnavgal Arumuga Sabhapatty Mudeliar claimed from Jehangeer Behramji, and three other directors of the Deccan Ginning and Pressing Company, and from the Company itself, his salary as local managing director, and so forth. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Dapitari, Ferreira, and, Dewan appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, instructed by Messrs Cawalla and Pherozeshaw, appeared for the defendants. In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Russell observed that in this case the plaintiff had combined several causes of action; and tried to recover, in his personal capacity, the salary due to him as the local managing director of the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company, and certain other reliefs as a shareholder of the Company. Matters were mixed-up in the plaint in the most unusual manner. It was reported to the Court that the plaint was prepared in Madras, which might account for, but did not excuse it. It was highly inconvenient to try the different causes of action put together in this fashion; accordingly, the Court directed the plaintiff to elect which of these causes of action he would proceed upon. Through his counsel, the plaintiff elected for decision these questions: Whether plaintiff was validly the local managing director of the Company; whether he was validly dismissed from his position by the resolution of 17th October, 1904; and whether he was entitled to his salary at the rate of Rs. 150 per month for any period, and if aye, for what period. Plaintiff was a merchant and Municipal Collector at Bellary. He was the nephew of the Rao Bahadur Sabhapatty Mudeliar, to whom the agency of the Company was given in the commencement of 1901. Plaintiff could not claim to recover Rs. 150 a month after 17th November 1904. The result was that the plaintiff was entitled to be paid Rs. 1,585 from 1st January 1904 to 17th November 1904, which amount had been admitted by the defendant, who had said, they were all along ready and willing to pay the dues on plaintiff's demand. Decree for Rs. 1,585. Defendents' costs occasioned by the misjoinder of the causes of action should be paid by the plaintiff. Each party to bear its own costs of the causes of action enquired into by the Judge.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the re-settlement of the Delhi and Hissar Districts which will begin in October next. Captain Beadon will be the Settlement Officer.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS.

The Japanese Press on Foreign Competition.

A COMING TOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, JULY 13.

THE CHINESE VOLUNTEERS.

The procession through the principal streets of the Settlement of the first battalion, yet established, of Chinese Volunteers, was an event of more than spectacular interest. There were comparatively few foreigners on the line of route, and the sightseeing Chinese on the pavements of the Maloo were not so numerous as on race days or at some large native funeral, but the volunteers are a very real creation, and it is quite evident that they themselves realise the significance of the parade. One calls them volunteers, for, although none bear arms at present, except the officers who were wearing swords, the object which has called this corps of 400 young men into being is obviously not merely gymnastics or physical exercises. The drill, which has been assiduously practised for some two months past just outside the Settlement limits, the men arriving on the ground as early as five in the morning in their enthusiasm, has been military in every point except the actual practice of arms. How keen the members are and what material they make, was proved by the measured swing of their marching which would do credit to any company of the foreign volunteers and even outmatch some of them in smartness.

It has to be noted about the present members of the Corps that they are all young men engaged in banks or other business houses in the Settlement and are none of them students in common acceptation of that much abused term. The ostensible cause which has called them into being is the riot of last December, when, it is asserted, the bluejackets and police and foreign volunteers were so busy, and necessarily obliged to give their first attention to foreign property, that they were unable to guard, also, the Chinese who have established themselves within our borders, and who have thus been driven to action on their own behalf.

So long as the members of the Chinese corps content themselves without arms, no serious objection can be raised to their continued existence, but it is known that this is not the intention. There are very obvious reasons why it would be unwise, if not impossible, to enrol Chinese volunteers under the banner of the Municipality and there are equally grave reasons for requiring that they shall not exercise their very laudable desires for military training either within or just upon the borders of the Settlement. At any given moment there might come in the future, as has unfortunately happened in the past, a clash of opinions between the foreign Council and the Chinese local authorities and it would be unfair to the members of the corps themselves to lay them open even to the possibility of a choice of allegiance.

The presence at the head of the procession of a Trooper and four mounted Sikh police indicates that up to the present the Council sees no harm in the movement, with which in a general way indeed it is possible to do nothing but sympathise. The value of physical training and of discipline is being urged on Chinese by teachers from every quarter of the foreign world and exercises of a semi-military character form part of the curriculum at all the greater colleges. In its first inception the Consultative Committee also was seen to have its commendable points it was the extraordinary rapidity which the inch was stretched into an ell that caused the strong revulsion of feeling in that instance. The Chinese volunteers, may well prove, bear that in mind, and remember that, if the foreigner acts sometimes upon suspicions, and is ever on the look-out for possibilities of danger, he is not without previous cause.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The Tokio and Osaka papers, discussing principally the complaints of Shanghai traders in regard to the opening of Manchuria, urge that the situation should be surveyed as a whole and regret the over-nervous Japanophobia, which has been expressed, seeing that only half of the eighteen months allowed by the Treaty of Peace for evacuation has yet elapsed. The papers point out that while there is murmuring as to what is happening in regard to trade on the Corean border, those complaining are silent in regard to the Russo-Chinese overland trade. Even after mobilising a million troops and disbursing Yen 2,000,000,000, Japan adheres to her ante-bellum declarations, and the complaints now raised are premature and unscrupulous. The *Kokumin* says, in regard to the Japanese shipping subsidy, that it is only to maintain the present Japanese service not to encroach on foreign shipping. While the Japanese must be aware that the Government is not bound to back unnecessary competition, it would be well if foreigners were to perceive the impossibility of obliterating Japanese shipping so long as Japan does not abandon her present policy.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

The Government Inspector of Schools has just issued his report. In Hongkong there is no struggle over an educational bill, and no vexed feelings over religious denominationalism. Yet many of the elementary schools are under the control of missionaries, and are known as Grant-in-aid Schools. Here Government expects four hours per diem to be devoted to distinctly secular education, such as is approved by the Inspector of Schools. Outside of this the manager or teacher can teach Christianity, Buddhism, or even the effete traditional ideas found in old books of Chinese cosmogony. The schools directly under the control of the Government are strictly secular. Altogether there are eighty-three schools in the Colony. The average attendance this year has been 5,323. For many years few or no fees could be commanded from the pupils; this year they have amounted to nearly 1,000 dollars There has been a substantial increase over last year. The actual amount spent by the Government this year amount to dollars 158,677·58, but this sum is less

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

PHILOSOPHY OF YOUTH.

Tea on the Terrace.

CHANGING THE SEASON.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Of all the throngs of decript, ragged, noisome jokes that totter about this universe a high place in the ranks of dreariness belongs to those awful jests concerning women and age. We have all wept over them—the side-splitting remarks concerning birthdays that cease and thirties that never begin. They were possibly funny about the time that Eve came of age, or when Cain's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love. But the mirth has long gone out of them. They are as interesting as stale strawberries.

There may have been half a dozen occasions down he ages when a foolish woman's anxiety to lie about her age led up to a truly humorous situation. There have been many thousands of moments when such folly of the foolish has been a distressful bore. Inanity and utter folly is not often amusing. Just as it is only fatuous women who at thirty-nine pose and dress and talk nineteen, it is only fatuous men who believe that all women do these things. The majority of women, one likes to believe in spite of distressing examples, are wholly sane. They have no peculiar interest or delight in telling foolish lies. The fact that their dear friends know they are turned thirty concerns them no more than it does the sane man.

Nevertheless, it is very good to be young. To be truly young is one of the best of gifts. And you may be young at seventy five—younger than some of our knowing maidens of fifteen. For youth has nothing to do with your age. Youth does not consist in a fine complexion or golden hair. These things are the accidents, these things are the unessentials. They have their charm, no doubt, and all due honour. But youth is something more charming, more honourable, and perhaps rarer. The ability to be interested in everything, the ability to believe in other people, the power to laugh at yourself and the whole wide world, to work with a good courage—these things belong to youth, but they are only remotely connected with your complexion. That is why you find grandmothers who are really younger than their children, old folks with silvery hair most eminently young.

Going about the world you come on good people who tell you that wisdom belongs to the old. "Ah, my dear, when you are my age you will think as I do." How often do we hear that said, as if it proved that the thoughts of the old were right. "When you are my age you will think as I do"—the proper reply to that is, "What a horrible suggestion." That someone else has grown old and is afraid to do anything, and believes in nothing any more, proves only that she is a fit subject for pity. There is no real reason why other people should fall into the same unhappy state. The people who stay young to the last minute of their lives—they are happily not few—are they who are really of use to the world.

But the essentials of youth, the real nature of youth, cannot be imitated. The golden hair, which is sham, and the complexion, which comes from the toilet-table, are outward and visible signs of the worst kind of age—the age which is afraid of showing itself. When people are afraid of being real there is no hope for them. Practically, they are dead. And like other dead bodies lying about, they are offensive.

Society must be very select in Poona. There has been a custom there for young ladies to be married to selected gods. You would have thought that to be the bride of a god was a good enough marriage for anyone. But it is not good enough for Poona. The leading inhabitants of Poona have been memoralising the Government, praying that wedding a god should be treated as such, perhaps there are not enough gods to go round, and the disappointed maidens and their parents are envious.

This is an advertisement of a hotel in a Danish holiday resort. You will see that such a word of explanation is not purely superfluous: "The hotels charmingly situation, surrounded of a nice garden the good cuisine, the kindly accommodation with moderate charge and good conveyances with easy occasion for salmon and trout fishing, the ascending of the surrounding mountains has done this place well-known and praised of all travellers. N. B.—The Landlord is spoken English very good."

Tea on the Terrace has been robbed of much of its delight this summer. We have had glorious weather, and strawberries have been all that could be desired, yet the Terrace has not been the resort it would have been in happier circumstances. Its "smartness" has departed and something of its charm. Yet a member was grumbling the other day that too many women invade the Terrace at tea-time. It has been continually crowded for weeks; and, on the ground that the feminine invasion wastes so much of the earnest legislators' time, he makes the terrible suggestion that members should have an "At home" day, and only entertain ladies once a week. Even then, this tyrannical creature would not suffer more than a hundred women to invade the Terrace at a time, and to this end he suggests that a ballot should be held and tickets allotted to members according to the drawing. This would mean that some members, save by the courtesy of others, might never get an opportunity all the season of giving their own women-folk and others whom they might wish to entertain a cup of tea within the "sacred precincts."

It might be as well, while he is about it, if this reforming legislator took steps to exclude all suffragettes. Mr. Asquith might find his tea had become a "poisonous distilment," or a sudden splash might be heard as some other opponent of these fearsome females was dropped into the more or less silvery Thames at Westminster. One can imagine that the ballot system, if adopted, would not make for domestic peace in the homes of members. There might be some who, for reasons of their own, would have conveniently had luck at the ballot; there might be others who would never be believed if they were persistently unfortunate; and all these ways ructions would lie. If that member takes my advice he will leave matters as they are. The Terrace may be over-crowded now by weird visitors, but a time will come when it will once more be as the lawns at Runelagh, and then how bitterly to be regretted would be any limitation of numbers!

The vegetarians were undoubtedly getting it all their own way owing to the recent revelations from Chicago, and no doubt converts were being made with ease; but a counterbalancing "revelation" from Paris concerning vegetables and appendicitis will through the cauliflower again into the shade and cause the butcher to rejoice. We are now told that in the seemingly innocuous banana or the innocent-looking carrot may lurk the microbe at whose door a French specialist is now convinced, lies the discredit of many a case of appendicitis. His discovery, no doubt, is of great importance; if his theory is proved correct, appendicitis will lose its interest, for no operation will be necessary, and a common or general practitioner will be able to deal with it as easily as he does with colic or measles. But one almost hopes he is wrong, for one sees herein the closing of yet another means of subsistence.

It is really as if scientists were combining to invent a new torture by means of which civilised nations will be gradually exterminated. Everything is being slowly reft from us. Meat, vegetables, fruits, farinaceous foods have been in turn denied us if we value our internal economy; milk and butter can never be said to be safe from the deadly microbe; the railway carriage is a danger-trap, our clothes-brushes are not to be trusted. Osculation may bring about speedy dissolution; the current coin of the realm may convey to us some fatal infectious disease; the air of churches and places of worship may prove our undoing; our very pets may bring the fatal microbe to the family hearth—in short, there seems no escape for us whatever we eat, whatever we do, wherever we go. The microbe is always dogging our footsteps, and the fiendish scientists are always spying it on or finding out fresh places for it to appear in. In the end we shall all softly and silently vanish away like the Boojum, starved and frightened out of existence by those who seem so anxious to keep us healthy.

SPORTING NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Kent has beaten Surrey by 164 runs.
Essex has beaten Midlesex by seven wickets.

The following is the position of Counties to August 1.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
Surrey	20	14	2	4	12
Yorkshire	21	13	2	6	11
Lancashire	20	13	3	4	10
Notts	15	8	2	5	6
Kent	15	9	2	4	7
Warwickshire	14	6	3	5	3
Essex	16	5	5	6	—0
Middlesex	10	3	5	2	—2
Worcestershire	12	2	5	5	—3
Sussex	14	4	7	3	—3
Hampshire	14	4	8	2	—4
Somerset	13	3	8	2	—5
Northamtonshire	14	3	9	2	—6
Gloucestershire	11	1	8	2	—7
Leicestershire	18	3	11	3	—9
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 1.

In the race for the Goodwood Plate the horses came in as follows:—

Winwick 1
Sandboy 2
St. Wulfram 3

Llangibby has been scratched for the Goodwood Cup.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup:—

Plum Tree 1
Plum Centre 2
Gorgos 3

RACING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

2ND EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, August 4.)

THE NEW RACE.

Entry closed at 6 P.M., on Wednesday, 1st August.
Selling Plate—Distance 1/2 mile.

Mr. G. N. Framjee's ch a h Court-Material 14 0 Rs. 1000.
Mr R R S' br a h Thunderstorm 13 2 1/4 Rs 1000.
Mr R R S' g a h Clever Boy 13 2 1/4 Rs 1000.
Mr A S Omer's bl a h Sabeg 13 2 3/4 Rs 1200.
Aga Farrukh Shah's b a h Pomard 13 3 1/2 Rs 600.
Mr A K Beadlymony's b a h Magna Charta 13 3 1/2 Rs 800.
Messrs M F S Mahomed and A. F Saif's g a h Redlips 13 3 Rs 809.
Captain Price's b a h Hopeful 13 3 2/4 Rs 1000.
Messrs M Gokuldas' and A. Nanji's g a h Calcutta 13 3 Rs 1300.
Messrs M Gokuldas and A Nanji's b a h Foxhall 13 3 1/4 Rs 800.
Mr Gellis's b a h Saimoo Rs 900.

THE POONA RACES.

First Entries.

The following are the first entries for the Poona Races, opening on the 8th of September.

FIRST DAY.

YERROWDA PLATE.—Freelance, Nell Wynne, Late Suldhu, Last Post, White Heather, Corrie Roy, Thomond.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Clyinder, Ballark, Norah, Trenayr, Sacristan, II Amyas, Maddington, Cherson, Red Coral, Kamlata, Gambara, Prince Lyon, Dulcimer, Killeevan, Killua, Royalist and Testwood.

FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Soheil, Young Cardigan, Skylark, Egypt, Hampstead, Hadhur, Ajax, Manar, Shaffy, Rummah, Recruit, Luffy, Peculiar, Bendigo, Kummar, Royal, Precious, Gallant, Young, Kohinoor, Mooreed, and Obara.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Osbourne, Jehandar (Late Toman), Nyanawa, Wadi, Moonib Pasha, Advocate-General, Ashroff, Witness II., Sir Lawrence, Khurdi, High Born, False Start, Nooman, Vasco, Don Juan, Caravan, Ireland, Settler, Kour Sahib and Sheik.

NEW PLATE.—Welsh Love, Little Admiral, Minimus, Virbala, Mandeville, Gunmetal, Come Back, Russley Rose, Chippy Norton, Signorina and Ceres.

LILLIPUTS.—Musket, Solicitor, Sabig, Gold Belt, Dhaman, Ptarmigan, Sabah, Darby, Salbook, Sanawar, Choti Begam, Zooriff, Bay Middleton, Rose, Scimitar, Creditor, William Rufus and Silver Stream.

SECOND DAY.

KHARAGWASLA PLATE.—Lucretia, Olga, Small Scotch, Idolator, Curfew Bell, Daphne and Footlight.

POONA PLATE.—Ballark, Terence, Epitome, Sacristan II., Amyas, Regio, Manlock, Adelaide, Cossack, Gambarra, Prince Lyon, Dulcimer, Killeevan, Primerole, Killua, Harpist, Court Belle, Dormant, Presbyterian, Greenstone.

CRITERION.—Insurrection, Ballark, Terence, Trenayr, Admiral Crichton, Lamrock, Kamlatta, Jubilant, Resident, Gambara, Sainte Marquis, Applause, Primerole, Whymper, Bullayeuse, Presbyterian, Testwood.

POONA DERBY.—Caractacus, Archer, Forath Hampstead, Hadhur, Sheila, Eed, Wadi, Ajax, Robin Hood, Old-Coin, Manar, Myriad, Makhool, Shaffy, Rummah, Young-Kaiser, Oceania, Witness II, Scarlet, Recruit, Peculiar, Bendigo, Kummar, Royal, Nooman, Vasco, Young Kohinoor.

DEALERS' PLATE.—Young Cardigan, Jehandar, Reed, Nainawa, Panala II., Oriental, Zurriff, Bay Middleton, Grey Fox, Gallant, Tachreet, Little-Joker, Mored, Sirjamal, Sheik, William, Rufus.

ARAB PONY DERBY.—Musket, Sabig, One Pie, Nagashi, Grey-Falcon, Salsah, Darby, Mooslat, Shabib, Sallawar, Shanwar, Calcutta, Victor Wild, St. Gris, Golden Hill, Scimitar, Creditor, Caravan, Settler, Silverstream.

THIRD DAY.

GRAND ANNUAL.—Strathspey, Madeira, Freelance, Nell-Gwynn, Pactolus, the Moachim, Last Post, White-Heather, Green Stone, Corrie Roy and Thomond.

WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Maddington, Clynder, Insurrection, Mallard, Ballark, Seclusion, Lord Boyne, Trenayr, Sacristan II., Amyas, Shotover, Admiral Crichton, Cherson, Lamrock, Trenton, Red Coral, Resident, Prince Lyon, Killevan, Dulcimer Dirty Boy, Primerole, Chassepot, Royalist, Testwood, Apology, Transvaal, Signorina.

AUTUMN PLATE.—Flotsam, Ballark, Terence, Adelaide, Kamlatta, Jubilant, Resident, Gambara Killevan, Rustile, Our State, Applause, Primerole, Freelance, Whymper, Balayeuse, Vienard, Presbyterian, Dormant, II. and Lady-of-Quality.

BEDOGIN PLATE:—Soheil, Young Cardigan, Skylark, Forat, Hampstead, Hadhur, Moonib Pasha, Arabistan, Robin Hood, Manar, Makhool, Rumah, Young Kaiser, Oceanic, Scarlet, Luffy, Peculiar, Bendigo, Kummar, Dublin, Falsestart, Royal St. Gris, Bandit, II, Precious, Tuchreet, Mooreed, Sandow, Kour Sahib, Canter, Sweet William.

WANOWRIE PLATE.—Omar, Osbourne, Jehandar, Nainawa, One-Pie, Nagashi, Panala, II. Oriental, Plarrigan, Ashroff, Darby, Baby, Shanwar, Yerbo, Zurrik, Bay-Middleton, Grey-Fox, Vasco, Rose, Hermit, Little-Joker, Sadic, Settler, Sir Jamal, Sheik, William Rufus.

INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Welsh Love, Little-Admiral, Minimus, Virbala, Mandeville, Matalgia, Gun-Metal, Come-Back, Russley-Rose, Koko, Recovery, Filbert, Chippy Norton, Wakeful, Signorina, Ceres.

FOURTH DAY.

GRAND NATIONAL.—Strathespey, Madeira, Freelance, Nell-Gwynne, Pactolus, The Moachim, Ruapehu, Last Post, Corrie Roy, Thomond.

PONY CHAMPION CHASE.—Lucretia, Olga, Small-Scotch, Curfew-Bell, Daphne, Footlight.

BREEDERS PLATE.—Phillistine, Happy-Lord, Philmore, Benson, Lady-of-Quality, Sir Trenton.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PLATE.—Musket, Martin Little-Gallant, Pasha, Don-Juan, MacDuff, The Lawyer, Lomond, Tigris, Nowa.

FIFTH DAY.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Soheil, Sky-lark, Caractacus, Egypt, Hadhur, Shella, Nainawa, Hampstead Panala II, Moonib Pasha, Ajax, Robinkood, Manar, Myriad, Shaffy, Rumah, Young Kaiser, Oceanic, Laffy, Peculiar, Berlin, Kummar, Bay Middleton, St. Gris, Bandit, Precious, II Gallant, Mooreed, Sandow, Sweet William, Obara, Makhool.

GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Flotsam, Clynder, Ballard, Terence, Sacristan II, Amyas, Nat Gould, Cherson, Regio, Manlock, Adelaide, Gambara, Prince Lyon, Dulcimer, Killeevan Diakaway, Primerole, Killua, Royalist, Harpist, Court Belle, Presbyterian Dormant.

STEWARDS' PURSE.—Clynder, Insurrection, Ballark Lord Boyne, Trenayr, Shotover, Admiral Crichton, Lamrook, Red Coral, Kamlatta, Resident, Ourstate, Dirty-Boy, Sainte, Marquise Applause Tubalcain, Carolino, Apology, Testwood, and Transvaal.

COLONIAL PLATE.—Minimus, Maudeville, Matalgia Come-back, Russley-Rose, Koko, Recovery, Filbert, Chippy, Norton, Curfew-bell, Wakeful, and Ceres.

LAWN PLATE.—Omar, Osbourne, Jehandar, Eed, Wadi, Whiteface, Oriental, Burhan, Ptarmigan, Retreat, Cardiff, Ashroff, Darby, Raby, Sir Lawrence, Zurriff, Bay Middleton, Falsestart, Grey-fox, High-born, Nooman, Tachreet, Rose, Hermit, Little-Joker, Jolly-Joker, Sadie, Donjuan, Settler, Plassey, Canter, Sheik, William Ruffus, Girgistan, Witness.

THE HOMEBRED PLATE.—Philistine, Happy-Lord, Heroine, Philmore, Benson, Lady-of-Quality, Sir Trentone.

6TH DAY.

BHAMBURDA PLATE.—Lucretia, Olga, Small Scotch, Idolator, Curfew-Bell, Daphne, Foot-light.

STAND PLATE.—Flotsam, Clynder, Mallard, Ballark, Seclusion, Lord Boyne, Trenayr, Nat Gould, Admiral Crichton, Cherson, Regio, Lamrock, Red-Coral, Gambara, Prince, Lyon, Killeevan, Dulcimer, Applause, Our State, Primerole, Tubal-Cain, Chassepot, Killua, Royalist, Testwood, Presbyterian, Transvaal, Signorena.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Ballark, Terence, Epitome, Adelaide Jubilant, Gambera, Gum Bustile, Gambooda, Spirea, Whymper, Balayeuse, Gunner, Presbyterian, Chippy-Norton, Lady-of-Quality.

ALL PONY PLATE.—Welsh Love, Little Admiral, Minimus, Virbala, Mandeville, Matalgia, Gunmetal, Comeback, Russely-Rose, Koko, Recovery Chipply, Norton, Wakeful.

DESERT HANDICAP.—Omar, Young-Cardigan, Jahandar, Eed, Nainawa, Moonib, Pasha, Oriental, Arabistan, Witness, Sir Lawrence, Gurriff, Grey-Fox, My Mistake.

FALSE START.—Highborn, St. Gris, Bandit, Nooman, Vasco, Tachreet, Hermit, Little-Joker, Moonreed, Kour Sahab, Sir Jamal, Sheikh.

LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—Musket, Martini Solicitor, Sabig, One-pie, Gold-Belt, Dhaman, Whiteface, Grey-Falcon, Ptarmigan, Sabah, Darby, Shanwar, Zurriff, Bay Middleton, Victor Wild, Scimitar, Rose, Hermit, Little-Joker, Creditor, Settler, Napolean, Plassey Ariff, William Rufus.

7TH DAY.

DECCAN PLATE.—Madeira, Freelance, Mell-Gwynne, Pactolus, Moachim, Vienard, Last Post, White-Heather, Corrie Roy, Thomond, Green Stone.

AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Maddington, Insurrection, Mallard, Ballark, Seclusion, Shotover, Admiral-Crichton, Cherson, Lamrock, Trenton, Red, Coral, Prince Lyon, Killeevan, Dulcimer, Applause, Dirty-boy, Sainte, Marquise, Chassepot, Royalist, Testwood Apology, Transvaal, Signorina.

SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Flotsam, Ballark, Terence, Sacristan, Amyas, Nat Gould, Regio, Manloch, Adelaide, Kamlata, Jubilant, Resident, Gambara, Prince Lyon, Killeevan, Dulcimer, Diakkaway, Rustile, Primerole, Tubal-Cain, Baritone, Whymper, Killua, Harpist, Courtbelle-Balayeuse, Presbyterian Dormant.

TURF CLUB CUP.—Soheil, Skylark, Egypt, Hampstead, Hadhur, Shella, Panalah, Moonib, Pasha Agax, Robinhood, Manar, Myriad, Mukbool Laffy, Berlin, St gris, Bandit, Precious, Gallant, Moreed, Sandow, Salic, Sweet William, Obara.

KIRKEE PLATE.—Omar, Osbourne, Jehandar, One-pie, Gold-Belt, White-face, Burhan, Retreat, Cardiff, Ashroff, Rabey, Shanwar, Sir Lawrence, Zurriff, Bay Middleton, False-start, High-born, Bandit, Tachreet, Rose, Vasco, Hermit, Creditor, Jolly-Joker, Donjuan, Durvan. Sunlight, Plassey, Malik, Sheik, William, Rufus, Girgistan.

GHORPURI PLATE.—Sabig, One-pie, Nagashi, White-face, Oriental, Grey-falcon, Ptarmigan, Darby, Yerbo, Zurriff, Bay Middleton, Grey-fox Rose, Scimitar, Hermit, Creditor, Little-Joker, Settler, Napolean, Plassey, William Rufus.

POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

A Brisk Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

Poona and Kirkee foxhounds met at the sixth milestone on the Ahmednagar road at/6 a.m. to-day. A field of about eighty turned out. The hounds hit off a line in a nullah almost immediately after moving off and went away at a great pace. The jack made for a small patch of prickly pear where unfortunately he was headed by some of the Field who had previously ridden through the hounds. A promising run was thus spoilt and the jack killed in the prickly pear.

Shortly afterwards the hounds spoke to a line which was evidently that of a fox. Scent was very catchy and the Field kept pressing on the hounds so that they never could settle down to the line. A move was next made to Lohagaon where two jackals were found in a patch of sugarcane where they separated, and three couple of hounds went away with one jack. They were unfortunately not stopped, and by the time the pack had been brought up they had got a long lead. A chinkara jumped up in front of the hounds and they had to be whipped off.

The Field was now reduced to the Master and the Whips. The Master viewed a jack in a nullah who made for Wagholi hill. The hounds were now hunting beautifully and as there was no Field to keep the tail hounds back a sheet could have covered the pack. It was a real fast thing for 20 minutes when the jack was killed in an earth on the ride of the hill. It would have been a liberal lesson for some of the more impetuous members of the Hunt if they could have seen how differently the pack hunted when they were no longer afraid of being ridden over.

General and Mrs. Richardson with their usual hospitality entertained the Field at a most excellent breakfast which was much appreciated.

A POLO PONY FAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 2.

A Polo Pony Fair of the Indian Polo Association will be held at Umballa in November.

The 8th Cavalry leave Nowshera on the 1st of November and proceed by route march to Umballa where they are due on the 15th of December.

BOXING AT SECUNDERABAD.

The Royal Fusiliers' Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUG. 2.

The Royal Fusiliers' Boxing Tournament opened last evening in a spacious open-air theatre and in fine weather. The arrangements were all that could be desired and the entries were very heavy, necessitating the postponement of several fights till to-day. Captain Tudor of the Royal Horse Artillery did the duties of Referee while Captain Cowey, R. A. M. C. and Lieutenant Yates of the Gymnastic Staff were the Judges. Lieutenant Hodgson, R. E., kept time. All the events were watched with the keenest interest by a very large audience, chiefly composed of the Military. The feature most noticeable was the keeness of entries and the scientific fighting in the boy's contests, bespeaking the fact that the Instructors are taking great pains in training youthful aspirants for the ring in a thorough manner. Many a youngster showed his senior's points worth considering. The 10-round contest between Munday of the 13th Hussars and Collins of the Manchesters proved actually the best fight of the evening. There was nothing important between the pair until the sixth round, when Munday made several effective leads, ultimately tiring out his man and winning somewhat easily. The following were results:—

Novice Bradford S. Battery, beat Leach of the 41st Battery; Lucy of the R. F. A., beat Cooper of the R. F. A.

In the Light Weights Competition, Langly of the Manchester Regiment beat Stapleford of the R.F.A.; Cooper, S. Battery, beat Wall of R. F. T.; Perkins, R. F. A. beat Hargreaves of the R. F. A.

In the Feather Weight Contest Jones of the Manchesters beat Payne of the 13th Hussars; Gill of the R. F. A.; beat Wilson of the R. F. A.; Cross, R. F. A. beat Harvey R. F. A.

In the Bantam Weights, Tussle Pocock, R. F. A. beat Murray of the Manchesters; Warren, R. F. A. beat Franklin of the S. Battery; Morris, R. F. A., beat Wilmott, R. F. A.

In the Boys' competition, Sutton, R. F. A. beat Heap, R. F. A.; Hepwood, R. F. A., beat, Boston, R. F. A.; Ludlow of the Manchesters beat Darlington, R. F. A.

In the tea-round contest Private Munday of the 13th Hussars beat Private Collins of the Mauchesters in ten rounds.

BOXING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

A Boxing Competition, organized by Paddy Gill, came off last night at the Connaught Institute, which was crowded, but the standard of fighting scarcely came up to public expectancy. The big fight of the evening, arranged between Gill and Private Shaw of the East Lancers, who beat Gill on a previous occasion never came off, Shaw having entered the Hospital that morning, and a perfect novice stood up against Gill.

The first fight was between Private Vickers and Private Lynch (three rounds): both fought for all they were worth, and Lynch won.

Cadet Wyse of the Poona Volunteers *versus* Cadet Wright, also of the Poona Volunteers, (ten rounds), was the next entry. It was a splendid fight right through. Wyse fought pluckily and lasted out ten rounds against his more experienced adversary. Wright won. Then Came Paddy Gill *versus* Private Gleicester of the East Lancashires. Honors were easy in the first round, but in the second, Gleicester went to the boards and was counted out. Then followed Private Chairman *versus* Private McEwan of the 93rd Highlanders (6 rounds). This was the best fight of the evening. It went hard and fast right through and McEwan won in the end.

Gunner Lyons of the Royal Field Artillery *versus* Private Jack Macdonald of the 93rd Highlanders, came next. This was practically an exhibition bout and both afforded some pretty sparring. Private Bell of the 93rd Highlanders *versus* Private Foster, also of the 93rd Highlanders, followed. The fight stopped at the second round. As they disregarded the Referee's warnings.

The Referee was Lieutenant Ellis, while the Judges were Lieutenant Carlisle and Sergeant-Major Chinnery.

Macdonald of the 93rd Highlanders who has been challenged by Gunner Dawson, a pupil of Tiger Smith, will not be able to decide as to accepting the challenge until about a month hence, as he only recently quitted the Hospital and may not be fit till then.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Poona Young Cricketers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 2.

This annual fixture was played to-day and resulted in a victory for the home team. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Airy, b S Mahendale	13
Mr T C Lucas, c Joshi, b L Mahendale	17
Mr P F Norberry, b Shinde	3
Mr F T Turner, l.b-w b L Mahendale	39
Mr C G Ling, c Bhopatkar, b L G Mahendale	0
Capt Rutter, not out	42
Mr J S Graham, b S Mahendale	1
Mr F J Bowers, b S Mahendale	7
Capt Umfreville, b L Mahendale	0
Mr H Wilson, b L Mahendale	6
Mr H L Wright, c and b L Mahendale	0
Extras	22
Total	190

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

S M Joshi, b Ling	3
S G Mahendale, b Turner	0
S S Furnal, c Rutter, b Ling	7
L B Bopatkhar, c and b Ling	0
N L Saimat, c Rutter, b Norberry	7
B L Karandakar, c Graham, b Ling	2
G K Tamble, c Lucas, b Norberry	16
V S Barve, c and b Turner	13
M K Agashe, c Wilson, b Airy	16
L G Mahendale, not out	3
K S Shinde, b Airy	0
Extras	4
Total	76

CRICKET IN BANGALORE.

Bangalore Gymkhana vs. Essex Regiment

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 2.

To-day the Bangalore Gymkhana tried conclusions at cricket with the Essex Regiment. The latter batted first and scored 94, Ridpath taking wickets for 32 runs. The Gymkhana however could only knock up 91 runs. So Essex won.

HUNTING IN BANGALORE.

Two Jacks Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 2.

The hounds of Gordon's Horse, met this morning at the Hebbal Tank. About thirty-five riders attended, including H. H. Yuvraj of Mysore and one lady, Mrs. Sterling. The field moved off with sixteen couple of hounds, tried several covers south of the tank and located two jacks. The hounds got one in line and hunted him for fully half a mile, pulling him down at Rockey Hill. The hounds then were taken back and another jack was found, and he was got in line once or twice, but the scent was not good enough.

The next Meet will be on Sunday at the fifth milestone on the Dumlur road.

Energy, Ambition, Cheerfulness, Strength, a Splendid Appetite, and Perfect Health

may be secured by all who follow the example of the young lady who gives this testimonial:

"Every spring, for years, I used to have intolerable headaches and total loss of energy, so that the season which should be welcomed by me was a dread; for, as the warm, pleasant days arrived, they brought to me lassitude and pain. A friend advised me to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

I commenced using it and have not had since then the first symptom of headache. My appetite is splendid, and I perform my duties with a cheerfulness and energy that surprise myself. I take pleasure in telling all my friends of the merit of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the happy results of its use."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

BY THE WAY.

"AS ITHERS SEE US."

CRICKET reporting at home is a tame affair compared with what the Americans make of it when it comes their way. A Chicago paper had such an opportunity on the occasion of the visit of an Australian eleven on the homeward journey. "There is a runway (it explained), and a batter stands at each end thereof. A bowler who corresponds to the American pitcher throws the ball at a little wooden gate, which stands just behind one of the batters. If they knock down the gate the man is out; and he may be out in several other ways, including getting hit in the ear with the ball. When he hits the ball he scoots up and down the runway and scores a run per scoot. Sometimes he will scoot 300 times before he is out, and the amount of exercise he gets is therefore about what a baseball player would have if he made 75 home runs without using bats. Ten men must be put out to retire the side, instead of three. This is why the game usually lasts part of a century. In England, when there is a cricket match on deck, they close up the shops and take their meals along. When it grows too dark for further play, they note down the number of runs and come over the next day and play some more. There is an umpire, and what he says goes. Englishmen are not kickers.

THE NONSENSE OF SPORTING JARGON.

This report is, however, comprehensible enough. Some little time ago, when Lord Brackley's team toured in the West Indies, a coal paper embarked upon a description of the proceedings that to this day baffles cricketers who are asked to study it. Here is a specimen: "In the eighth over of the game Ollivierre seemed to find a weak point in the British skipper—the first ball of that over bumped. With remarkable dexterity his Lordship stopped it over the wicket, but he looked a bit queer. The bowler repeated the dose, bumping slightly higher, and it choked the batsman, and the balls, falling from his willow, created disorder in his timber yard. . . . Two uneventful overs having passed Helon, Ollivierre applied on Keck the force of a muscular arm combined with the hitting art, throwing him clear over the ropes into the premises of Mr. C. J. Simmons." Some experts who have gauged the exact meaning of "pinches" and are familiar with such terms as "poucher," "balloons," and "rabbits," have hazarded the opinion that Lord Brackley in the one instance played on to Mr. Ollivierre, the brother of the Derbyshire cricketer of that name, and that in the latter paragraph the same player hit a ball delivered by Mr. Powys-Keck out of the ground in the course of his innings of 99 runs.

A SONG WITHOUT WORDS.

An interesting reminder of a member of Parliament who was born in the middle of the eighteenth century and died 75 years ago came under the notice of a touring cyclist who found himself the other day in the uplands beyond Preston. On a stone at Wellbrook Farm he read:—"This tower shall live in song, and Wyresdale be its name. Built by John Fenton Cawthorne, esquire, 1805." Some forty years after the builder's death the tower was demolished by the then owner of the estate, and the "song" still remains to be written. The inscribed stone at Wellbrook Farm is probably the only fragment of the once neighbouring tower that can now be identified, and such fame as the builder enjoyed survives not in song but in story. He died childless, and not at all in "easy circumstances." A descendant of one of his personal acquaintances (says a correspondent) tells a curious little story by way of illustrating the pecuniary difficulties of the subject of this note. Thus: "The bailiffs once go into Wyreside, disguised as waiters, during a dinner party. J. F. C., hearing of it, stood up at the table and announced the fact to his guests, and asked each guest to pocket as much of the silver plate as he could, so as to secure it from the myrmidons of the law. The guests did so, and a large amount of the plate was carried off in their pockets, and returned later on to its original owner." John Fenton Cawthorne, who died in London is said to have been a "boon companion" of the Prince Regent who become George IV.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

An official of the Christian Science organisation forwards the testimony of a sufferer from hay fever who was cured of that distressing malady by Mrs. Eddy's book "Science and Health" and the prayers of a "practitioner." The result of this treatment, reinforced by "kind and helpful talks," is said to have been a complete cure, which has already lasted five years. As a correspondent last week stated that Christian Science "cure" consisted of saying—and, if necessary, shouting, —"I am quite well; the hay fever has left me," it is only fair to give the authorised version of the treatment approved by Mrs. Eddy's disciples. Faith-healers have generally sought converts by the advertisement of their success with cases of deadly or incurable disease, but it may be doubted whether they would not have done better by concentrating on the little ailments from which we all suffer. A cure for toothache, say, guaranteed to last five years would leave few of us unconverted.

A LESSON.

She stood in the market Place of "anywhere" cradling a baby in her arm and holding matches in her hand, but instead of looking out for customers she was watching with eager eyes a fruiterer and his strawberries. He was going over a tray piled high with fruit, picking out spoiled berries and throwing them in the dirt beneath the stall. Slowly she approached the stall. Presently a customer made a purchase, and the fruiterer went inside his shop for change. Directly his back was turned the woman dived beneath the stall, clutched a handful of the damaged fruit, and hurried away to the privacy of a neighbouring alley. I followed her (writes a correspondent). She was eating that in which she had captured—it was more like refuse than fruit—with wolfish hurry, but she paused to press one of the mashed berries to the baby's mouth. "How can you do that?" I asked. "They are very nice, sir," she said "But the child—you should not give the child that stuff." Her answer revealed pathetically those depths of ignorance about the feeding of babies in which so many budding lives are cruelly quenched. "He likes it, sir," she said.

AN ANTI-INSECT CAMPAIGN.

Some interesting experiments have been carried out in France during the past two years with the object of finding the best means or destroying flies, mosquitoes, and other insects known to be carriers of disease germs. The best results have been attained by a very simple remedy—crude paraffin. Equal parts of the oil and water are stirred up together in a bucket, and the mixture thrown upon stagnant water, cesspools, and even damp soils. As the larvæ burst their envelopes and come in contact with the paraffin film they are instantly killed. The Paris "Matin," which has taken an active part in the anti-insect campaign, recently distributed some 500 gallons of paraffin among farmers and gardeners to induce them to try the remedy, and the beneficial results which have been obtained are described as marvellous. The remedy has also been efficacious in various quarters of Paris. In Europe, as in West Africa, in town as in country, the guiding principle seems to be—Look for stagnant water, and either get rid of it or coat it with paraffin.

LINES BY A MATINEE GIRL.

["In no other country in the world is the public . . . . so little interested in acting as in England." —"Referee".]

"Not interested," in the craft!
Why surely anyone can see
That I am positively daft
On acting, Mr. Referee!
So please you, sir, to understand
That on my mantelshelf to-day
I placed with reverential hand
Some photographs of Edna May.

"Not interested," fie on you!
I'm curious even to know;
And wonder what my favourites do
When for a holiday they go;
I like to note, without a doubt,
Dear Hayden Coffin's graceful mien.
And, oh! I love to read about
The family of Ellaline!

Of course, sometimes I mix the plays;
Forget the frocks I never could!
I know each actor's special craze,
And want to know his favourite food;
My interest is not assumed,
Should you believe so—ask mama!
With all the tattle I am plumed
In every particular.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"MADAME" OR "MADEMOISELLE"?

Several of the leading Parisian newspapers are occupying themselves very much with the subject, "Madame" or "Mademoiselle"? "It has been suggested (quite seriously," states a Parisian correspondent, "that women over thirty should be called "Madame," whether they

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEFAMATION.

Alleged Malicious Allegations.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, resumed the hearing of the suit brought by William G. Whyte against F. H. De Brito, to recover from the latter the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the injury suffered by him for false and malicious allegations made by him against the plaintiff, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Davar and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya and Bhimjee appeared for the defendant.

Mr. F. H. De Brito, the defendant, was further cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan. He said he lived at Versowa Sands and daily attended his office in the Fort. He did not keep on pressing Mr. Whyte about the accounts, and yet telling the clerks not to hurry on preparing them. Witness repeated that Mr. Whyte appealed to his feelings, saying that his father-in-law had lost all the money; and witness agreed to give him time. It was to save his reputation that the appeal was made.

If the amount was paid by you officially to Mr. Whyte, why did you ask him to pay it privately to you?—Mr. Whyte said if he gave an acknowledgment, the matter would be known all over the office, and he assured me that he would see the money paid on the 27th March.

Cross-examination continued: Witness's books were taken away by Mr. Whyte without his knowledge or consent. (Witness was here cross-examined at some length about his accounts.) It was because the matter was settled after Mr. Glade saw witness that the cheque was destroyed. The plaintiff's story about the cheque was a pure fabrication. Witness saw Mr. Kola, the attorney, in August. He did not show him the cheque, because he did not consider it necessary to do so. Referring to the defamatory letter, witness said so far as he could recollect, the words given in the letter were the words used by Mr. Whyte.

Do you still say that on the 27th February Mr. Whyte committed a fraud?—Yes, I still say so. From the moment he came to me, he intended to commit a fraud. Perozbai's money I never got, because Mr. Whyte cheated me of it. Mr. Whyte wrongly persisted in demanding Rs. 3-2-0, and I resisted payment of it. I have heard the evidence given by Mr. Glade.

Is it true or false?—I am not the judge. But a great portion of it is incorrect. It is not true that the witness Dhunjeeshah used to come to my office. On the 22nd August, 1906, I returned to Glade and Co. the policies. The books and papers had disappeared. They were taken by some one to Glade and Co's office.

In re-examination by Mr. Binning, witness produced a cheque for Rs. 1,922-2-3. He lost his commission and brokerage in the matter of the Berar policy.

Examined by the Judge, witness said he was on friendly terms with Mr. Whyte, who expected to get business from him. Witness swore positively that Mr. Whyte did not tell him that he wanted the money for his father-in-law.

Mr. Hirajee Kola, solicitor, partner of Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, solicitors, said in July or August Mr. Brito and his son saw him at his office in a friendly way, and asked him about a cheque payable to bearer relating to matters between him and the Company. He asked witness if he would have to pay the cheque over again; and witness said he would have to pay. Witness did not remember any details of the interview.

Mr. Rustomjee Shapurjee Bhownaggree, chief cashier in the National Bank of India, said that in the case of a bearer cheque, the party presenting it must sign his own name.

Mr. Joseph Brito, a coal broker, son of the defendant, said he knew the plaintiff for the last four years. He had been with him once in February, 1905, to Cornaglia's shop. It was towards the end of the month. Mr. Whyte came into his father's office, and witness went out thinking they had private matters to talk about. Soon afterwards Mr. Whyte asked witness to accompany them to Cornaglia's. He went with them, and refreshments were ordered. Mr. Whyte then asked his father to lend him Rs. 2,000. His father said he had not the money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan: Mr. Whyte asked his father for Rs. 2,000. He did not say what he wanted the money for. His father said he had not the money. Witness left soon after for his coal business. Witness was generally busy from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. He did not know what evidence he was called to give.

The Judge: What refreshment had you?—Lemonade. My father had a soda water. I don't know who paid the charges. Nothing was said on the way about the money.

Mr. Binning said that was his case.

Mr. Whyte was recalled and said there was not the slightest vestige of truth in Mr. Brito's statement about the Rs. 40. He did not take away press copy account on the 20th April.

To the Judge: I don't know what my father-in-law wanted the money for. He told me he wanted the money for counsel's fees.

Mr. Binning then addressed the Court on the relative positions of Mr. Brito and Mr. Whyte. The learned counsel asked his lordship to look at the terms of the contract between defendant and the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, which, he said, justified Mr. Brito in treating himself as the agent of the Company. The Company gave Mr. Brito a complete power of attorney. Mr. Brito was also justified in treating Mr. Whyte as the chief manager in all insurance matters. Mr. Binning here referred at length to the correspondence and the accounts relating to the Magdeburg Company. Mr. Brito in fact believed that Mr. Whyte was the manager of the Magdeburg Insurance Company. When Mr. Brito wished to resign, Mr. Whyte offered to do the clerical work for him. The files were in Mr. Glade's office, and it was quite preposterous to say, as Mr. Whyte said, that the files were the private files kept by the clerks in the office. There was no doubt that the accounts were prepared in Mr. Glade's office and sent to Mr. Brito for his signature, and he signed and returned them to Mr. Glade's office. On the 19th February, 1906, the agreement was cancelled, and on the 23rd February, 1906, there was the refusal to issue protection note without cash; and on the 27th February, 1906, was the defamatory letter. These, Mr. Binning said, were the principal dates. The learned counsel mentioned the circumstances which, he said, quite fitted in with their story. The learned counsel trusted the court would not attach any weight to what Mr. Glade stated in exoneration of Mr. Whyte with regard to the interview of the 27th February; the learned counsel said Mr. Craig's evidence was not to be relied upon. Mr. Whyte said he did not ask Mr. Craig who the money was wanted for, nor did he ask for an acknowledgment. This was scarcely to be believed. What was grossly improbable in Mr. Whyte's evidence were the statements that he got the money at the Bank, and went and gave it to his father-in-law without either of them stating or enquiring who the money was got from, or for whom it was wanted. Mr. Brito did not press for repayment; he shielded Mr. Whyte from the consequences of an extremely improper act; and there was nothing strange in the affectionate words in which Mr. Whyte addressed Mr. Brito. It was most unfortunate advice Mr. Whyte received in asking for an apology and Rs. 7,000 as damages at the same time. Coming to the question of damages, the learned counsel said no damages had been proved, and Mr. Whyte was not entitled to any more than nominal damages. But if the defendant's case was true, plaintiff would be entitled to no damages whatever. When Mr. Whyte spoke of Mr. Brito's previous irregularities, it was a most malicious statement. The learned counsel said both the plaintiff and the defendant were excited when making their statements. The plaintiff was entitled to no damages; but if his lordship thought he was, it could be only nominal damages.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the Court for the plaintiff, said there could be no two opinions that this was a case of a gross, wicked, and most malicious libel. The plaintiff was a young man who was accused by the defendant of a gross fraud upon his employers. He was accused of operating upon the monies of Messrs. Glade and Co., but the defendant had wholly failed to prove the libel. The injury done to Mr. Whyte's character was most serious; for what firm would employ him after the wicked and malicious statements made against him by the defendant? The learned counsel commented upon the evidence of the defendant and pointed out the discrepancies and contradictions therein. Coming to the loan made to Mr. Craig, the learned counsel said the loan was made to Mr. Craig, and it did not matter what he did with the money. Mr. Brito's attitude had been incomprehensible. He said he would never have but the Company's money, so high was his sense of duty to the Company; and yet, after being told that Mr. Craig had lost the money on the turf, he did not insist upon being repaid at once, but allowed Mr. Whyte to pay it at his convenience.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. NIPPON.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Australian Lloyd's s.s. Nippon to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 6.45 p.m. sharp. Dock passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage, and kit at 6 p.m. sharp. Colliers Capt. B. W., Haffke Mr. Charles, Khare Mr. L. B., Coape Smith, Major and Mrs. H.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th June, amounted to Rs. 4,387, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 250. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 1,18,423, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,997.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette August 2.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr Justice J J Heaton, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 18th July.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W M P Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has been allowed an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Dr Thomas Irvine has been appointed to be the medical officer qualified to issue Bills of Health to vessels calling at Perim vice Dr Albert Ashton, deceased.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R T F Kirk, ICS, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

Mr P O'Brien, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, passed on the 19th June an examination in Law according to the test relating to Police Officers.

Mr O'Brien is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 19th June.

Mr Maganlal Fulchand, Mahalkari of Ghogha in the district of Ahmedabad, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Motiram Showkiram Advani, M A (Cal) Barrister-at-Law, is confirmed as Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules.

Mr G H White, Acting Superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr W M F Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, during the absence of Mr White on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr C R Jefferies, Inspector of Police, G I P Railway, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintendent of Police of that Railway, in addition to his own, from the 9th May to the 18th June.

Mr Dosabhoy Rustomji Mobedji, Mamlatdar taluka Belgaum in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr Behramji D Basla, Mahalkari, Hansot in the district of Broach, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Vinayak Krishna Sovani, Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur and Khatav, and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of C P.

Mr Sorabji Ratanji Master, District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, on relief, to be City Magistrate, Surat, vice Mr Kripashankar Bhagwan Vyas, transferred.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R T F Kirk, I C S, passed the Lower Standard Revenue Departmental Examination on 21st June.

Mr Kirk passed an examination in Marathi on 21st June.

Messrs R S Broomfield, I C S, and L V M Robertson, I C S, have now completely passed the Lower Standard Revenue Departmental Examination.

Mr Kirk to be Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.
or Consent decree.

628-02—Mulla and M and Tyabji D and Co—Fatmabai widow and others vs Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

217-06—Kanga and P—William Girald Whyte vs F. H. Brito—Raghavaya and B—Part heard.

134-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co vs Nawab Seyed Sultan Alikhan—Crpt and V—Part heard.

136-06—Edgelow G and Co—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles Vernon—Crawford B and Co

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tukersey and another vs Shareefbhai Ibrahimbhai and another—Malvi J and M

571-21021-05—Shrifibhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tukersey—K D Shroff S C C suit.

102-06—F. E. Pavri Kaikoobai vs Govindjee Laljee and another—M B Chothia.

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodhardas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee R and K and Wadia G and C

810-05—Unwalla and P—Kanyalal Salikram Kuivar vs Hitlal Sitalal Kuivar—Jamsetji and R.

112-05—Thakurdas and Co—Karamsey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsay and others—S J Judah.

802-05—M B Chothia—Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Dikshit D and S and S B and N.

675-03—Wadia G and Co—Nanbramdas Madhavdas and another vs Haroon Hajt Vyedina and others—Mulla and M and Thakurdas and Co.

384-05—Inperson—Bawa Ranchordasji Bawa Hurdesji vs Sanyasi Gyananiji Harigirji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

856-05—Wadia G and C Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gayanand Shambhu Sadhayshitwe and M

205-05—Little and Co Cursondas Vussonji and others vs Runchordas Tulluckchadd—Mulla and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidubai widow vs Abdula Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V (for argument).

608-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard

173-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohouned Begam and others vs Shaik Salam bin Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V and K J Bilimoria.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

54-04—Ardeshir H D and Co Goolam Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani and another vs. Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abdool Rahim Noorani and others K D Shroff and Payne and Co.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardasar Cooper vs Moorarji Mohinuji—Sombjee and J (objections).

39-05—Nanu H and Co—Osman Hassam vs Vulli Mahomed Hasam and others—Crawford B and A & N H and Co (for further directions on Commissioner's report and for costs.)

Long Causes.

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmul Bhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo—Magan J and G

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pantpas and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nuruddin bin Sayed Hasamuddin Rifai and others Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Framming vs Manilal Premchand—Dikshit D and S

993-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

5-04—Mehta and S. Hookamchand Shroopahund vs Beharilal Ramnath D G and P

50-05—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwala and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jakeria—Payne and Co S C C Suit

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

493-05—Unwalla and P—Safooralbai widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-05—Khumbrse S and L—Nambhai Sadanad vs Abdool Gafoor Khan Gool

159-06—Matubhai J and M—Chapsey Cooverji vs Jethabhoy Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

687-05—Mathbhai J and M Chapsey Cooverji vs Jethabhoy Nursey Wadia G and Co

435-05—Mulla and M—Dhunjibhoy Raghoo another vs Miherally Moraj and another—Thakurdas D and Co and G and W (For postponement)

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

Contested Chamber Matters.

For Judgment.

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhoy and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy—Mulla and M and Payne and Co

For Consent decree.

460-05—J and R Vajirbai widow vs Sullimanji Hassumbhai and others—N H and Co W G and Co and Mehta and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

387-05—Thakurdas and Co—Vadilal Virchund and others vs Mowji Lilladhur—Jam and R. Part heard

154-05—Pestonji R and K—Ruttonbai vs Dhunjisha Ardeshir Bolton and others—Thakurdas and Co—A H D and Co and E G and W Co.

447-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ibrahimbhoy Nanji and another vs Haji Abdulla Mowji and others—Thakurdas and Co—A H D and Co—E G W and Co.

841-05—Chhtits and M—Jairam Nathoo vs Nathoo Shamji and others—Ragh and B.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chamblithath Footnath—Khunderse S and L.

775-05—Mulji and D—Bai Jumnabai widow vs Gulabchund Manalal—Ardeshir H D and Co.

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Aba vs Abdul Hamid Mahomed Arab and others—Inperson.

528-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noormahomed Cassum vs Allimahomed Ginny Alias Alli Gunny Ladhia and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

196-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hoosein Ebrahim vs Moosa Hassumbhai Veeran Wadia G and Co.

29-06—Khumbrse S and L—Runchordas Tribhowandas Moty vs Chaturbhuj Wadia G and Co

287-05—Thakurdas and Co—Purshotum Vishram and Co vs Walter Maclean and Co—Edgelow G W and Co

532-02—Edgelow G W and Co—Cursondas Prenji and others vs Cursondas Nathoo and another—Wadia G and Co

23-06—Hiralal and T—Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer vs Bhajak Nihalchand Peransook—Unwala and P

24-06—Hiralal and T—Cowarji Dinshaw Engineer vs Khurseiji Merwanji Ialiwala—Unwala and P

862-03—Little and Co—Govordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Dayal Mowji Cubanji—Kanga and P

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwali, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	2	2	138
Total plague deaths to date:	133,504		
Same date last year			

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
19	13

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE Actors' Orphanage Fund, founded by Mrs Charles L. Carson, of the *Stage*, is fortunate in being the particular charity for which so popular an event as the Theatrical Garden Party is annually held in the Botanic Gardens. The attendance on these occasions, both on the part of the public and the theatrical profession, is always of the most astonishing kind, and it is but the slightest exaggeration to say that the player meets here every London playgoer, and the playgoer every London player. It is certain that under no other conditions do player and playgoer meet on such good terms. The yearly "blood-curdler" in the "Theatre Royal," to which it is the habit of Mr. Brandon Thomas, admirably made up as a mouthing tragedian-showman of the sixties, to attract the attention of the crowed by beating a big drum and making alluring announcements in a beery bass voice, is received by the countless audiences that see it during the day in the friendliest possible manner, and no one dreams of quarrelling with the management for making a charge for programmes.

Last year the play at the "Theatre Royal" was written by Mr. Bernard Shaw. This, it was the work of Captain Robert Marshall, Mr. Anthony Hope, and Mr. J. Comyns Carr, each dramatist writing his own particular act without any reference to the plans and ideas of the other two. Acted in the liveliest spirit of irresponsible comedy, not unmixed with irresponsible tragedy, by a company including Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Basil Gill and Miss Nancy Price, *Gruesome Grange* naturally proved as successful a money-maker (for one day only) as any of its predecessors, though, perhaps, special expressions of admiration are due to Mr. Comyns Carr, who courageously undertook, in spite of the hot weather, to write his act in blank verse. It was the lot of Miss Nancy Price, in the Bernard Shaw "shocker," to give imitations of Mr. Martin Harvey, and to be hurried out of an exit-door marked "The only way out." In *Gruesome Grange* Miss Price contributed to the eccentric comedy of the situations by appearing in them in the character, physically strong, of a Suffragette, who was advised, when applying for votes, to "Asquith politeness."

Miss Nancy Price has somewhere made the confession that she would rather like to take a character part in musical comedy or comic opera. A promoter and producer of musical plays, had he been present at His Botanic Majesty's Theatre recently might have seen great opportunities in the idea of transferring Miss Price's Suffragette to his theatre and there having it developed and written up for "every evening" use. It seems a pity that a character so up-to-date and so humorously played should be allowed to belong to the record of a single day. Mrs. Cecil Raliegh, who always works so hard at the theatrical garden parties, was found this year to have abaidoned her usual "Aunt Sally" business, and gone in for presiding over a gipsy encampment. Mrs. Raliegh's dark skin and handsome features went well with her new occupation, and her assistants—among them Miss Edna May, Mr. Harry Fragson Mrs. W. L. Abingdon, and Mr. Jack Tresahar—all helped loyally to add the richness of coin to the richness of colour.

One of the most amusing "shows" of the theatrical *fete* is the hat-trimming competition among well-known actors, introduced and directed by jolly Miss Phyllis Broughton. Men are generally supposed to be very great duffers with the needle and thread. The idea is so popular that no writer of comedy where a work-basket is among the properties dare allow the evening to pass without causing the lover of the basket's owner to prick his fingers with its contents. The disappointment to the feminine portion of the audience would be so great if the young man didn't pretend to run a needle into his hand, and the heroine didn't exclaim upon the clumsiness of the male breed in consequence, that the play's chances of success would be seriously imperilled. But one has only to attend Miss Broughton's annual hat-trimming exhibition at the Botanic Gardens to discover how wrong is the popular notion with regard to man as a "stitchist." Mr. Hayden Coffin and Mr. Henry Lytton are remarkably clever at hat-trimming, and always manage to carry away prizes in Miss Broughton's competition, and I am told by "one who knows" that Mr. Rutland Barrington's "toque" (I hope that is the word) might have been worn by a lady even at so "smart" an affair as the Theatrical Garden Party without causing an obstruction.

But cleverest of all actor-hat-trimmers who have worked for the firm of "Madame Phyllise," at her temporary premises in the Botanic Gardens, is Mr. George Alexander. At the *fete* before last, when ladies were wearing large hats, tied under the chin with a broad ribbon, Mr. Alexander took first prize for a hat which was strictly "according to the fashion and the time," and the surprising part of the "creation" was that it displayed most excellent workmanship. Where other competitors, in their frantic haste, and in the natural nervousness of the situation, resorted to a somewhat free use of pins, the St. James's actor-manager, sitting cooly and very seriously back from the agitated front row of workers, fastened his design together entirely with needle and thread. The judges awarded him first prize, as much for the quality of his needlework as for the stylishness of his hat.

Mr. George Edwardes evidently shares the view of his critics with regard to the staying powers of musical comedy. This form of entertainment has certainly managed to keep its breath for a pretty long time; but the best of runners cannot run for ever, and Mr. Edwardes has been shrewd enough to provide against a collapse predicted some months ago by the "men who write for the papers." As it was pointed out in the Referee not long ago, as a soother to the hostile of the drama who were grumbling that musical comedy was making all the money, two pieces of the kind have been this year at a considerable loss to the management in the vain hope of their "picking up" in the course of time; and this unexpected disaster to a couple of productions upon which thousands of pounds had been spent caused many a man connected with the official department of musical comedy promotion to transfer his hopes to a revival of the best kind of comic opera. In the habit of doing nothing by halves, and of putting new schemes into operation with as little delay as possible, Mr. George Edwardes produced at the Prince of Wales's as pretty an opera of the "light" family as anyone could wish to see or hear, revived *The Geisha* at Daly's and entered deeply into extensive plans for the alteration of the class of entertainment at the Gaiety.

There is nothing strikingly or even modestly new in the story of lovers whose eventual union is for a couple of acts obstructed by a fearsome parent, who has affianced the man, in his babyhood, to the infant daughter of an old friend, and whose affections have strayed away, as they have grown up, to hearts and hands of their own choice. But Mr. Charles Brookfield, the author of the book of *See-See* is a long way from being the sort of man to re-tell such a tale in the stodgy and conventional manner, and it is not until one is leaving the theatre after curtain-fall that one fully realises having been acquainted with the main interest of the "plot" for a tidy number of years. The performers go to work so daintily and in so fresh a spirit, the music by Mr. Sidney Jones is so light and so alluring, Mr. Adrian Ross's lyrics have so much lite and novelty in them, and Mr. Sidney Ellison's "production" is so successfully divorced from worn-out method, that *See-See*, during the progress of its clever interpretation, strikes new and unreminiscent to eye and ear, and gives its audience unmixed delight.

Mr. George Edwardes, in pursuance of his new plans, has taken yet another step away from the department of musical comedy. He has acquired the English rights of a comic opera which has achieved a great popular success in Vienna—*Die Lustige Wittwe*—and given the "book" into the hands of Mr. Edward Morton, author of *Sun Toy*, to adapt for our own stage. The principal parts being designed for Mr. Maurice Farkoa and Miss May de Sousa, the hero and the heroine respectively of *See-See* and the revived *Geisha*, we are not likely to make the acquaintance of Mr. Morton's version of the piece for some time yet, but it is interesting to know, nevertheless, that the work is in course of preparation, because it proves how thoroughly in earnest Mr. Edwardes is over the resurrection of the worthier order of the musical play. The author of so neat and dainty a "book" as that of *Sun Toy* is not likely to make any mistakes with good material (as I understand *Die Lustige Wittwe* to represent), and confidence in the outcome of Mr. Edwardes's choice of an adaptor is increased greatly by the knowledge that Mr. Edward Morton is the *Referee's* "Mordred," whose uncommonly shrewd, and often uncommonly witty, observations upon dramatic things in general add so appreciably to one's enjoyment of that popular Sunday paper.

Actors are great men for little stories, and since they took so earnestly to the sport of golf the supply of funny tales of experiences on the links has been constantly added to, and is being added still, by the merry gossip of the theatre dressing-rooms. The humour of the following sample, told to me by Mr. George Grossmith, jun., in his dressing-room at the Gaiety, will be appreciated by all golfers who have not forgotten their early struggles with that game, which Mr. Adrian Ross, in *See-See*, compares with Chinese slavery. Mr. Grossmith asked an actor one day how he was getting on with his golf. "Oh, not very strong," was the reply. "But I'm dropping them over my shoulder better than when I first started!"

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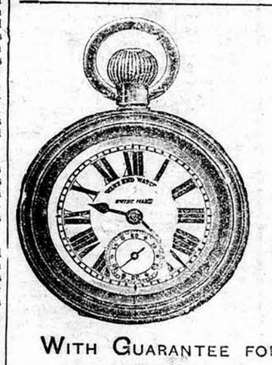

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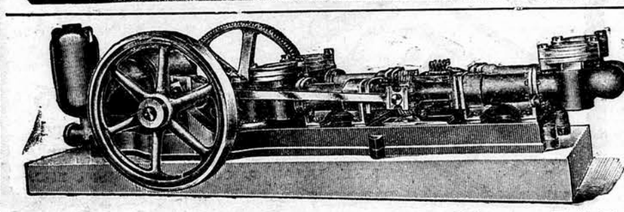

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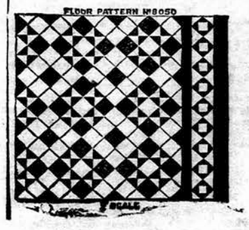

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SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1906.

RUBBER IN WESTERN INDIA.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been paid recently to the prospect of rubber cultivation in Western India. The Revenue Department has now issued reports on the subject. In a letter on the subject the Conservator of Forests. (S.C) says :—The estimated cost of the two ten-acre plantations will be about Rs. 2,000. There is at present no provision in the Government as I shall shortly be obliged to ask Government for a large additional grant to meet unforeseen expenditure in other matters, I can add this item on at the same time. If the proposed experiments are not approved of, I request orders as early as convenient.

"As regards the probabilities of success, I confess to being very sceptical. The conditions in Kanara are quite unlike those obtaining in other countries where the plant actually thrives or where it is still under experiment. I understand that the Government plantations at Mergui have not so far been particularly successful, though good results are still hoped for. It is, I think, very doubtful whether success can be attained in Kanara without recourse to irrigation which will add very materially to the expenditure.

Government have issued the following resolution :—

Government consider that it will, for the present, be sufficient to experiment with the two ten-acre blocks mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Conservator's letter. It is presumed that details will be arranged between the Conservator and Mr. Copleston when the latter returns from Ceylon.

The permission asked for by the Conservator in paragraph 8 of his letter is granted, and he is authorised to purchase whatever copies he may require at once by the quickest method open to him. For the future, he should forward an indent in respect of such of the periodicals as are European publications, as required by the orders in entry 50 (b) in the statement appended to Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 279, dated 25th January 1903.

As regards the provision of funds, Government will await the further proposals referred to in the Conservator's letter.

Further correspondence is published and it concludes with a second Resolution as follows:—

It appears from Mr. Copleston's report that the prospects of rubber succeeding in Kanara are not very hopeful, for although the temperature is ideal from the point of view of rubber, the rainfall is too unevenly distributed over the year for Para which appears to the rubber most worth cultivating. Mr. Copleston seems to have made a very practical inquiry into his subject while in Ceylon and his advice to start with three small plantations of Para, Castilloa and Ceara of about 20 acres each should be acted upon. It is, of course, possible that Castilloa and Ceara may turn out to be suitable and remunerative in Kanara.

Mr. Copleston should carry out the suggestion made by Mr. Talbot in the second sentence of paragraph 3 of his letter No. 1471, dated 9th July 1906, and a copy of the instructions should be forwarded to Government.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr. Bell, on relief by Mr. Murray, should be given charge of the Division in which the rubber experiments are to be started, and should so far as possible supervise their inception himself. Meanwhile Mr. Edie should superintend the selection of sites and the starting of the plantations under Mr. Bell's direction.

A WOMAN'S CRIME.

Yesterday in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Radhi Pandu, a woman, (25), who had been convicted by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of killing a boy, Govinda Tukaram, on the 1st June, by drowning him in a well in Bhusawal, and sentenced to transportation for life. Tukaram drove away the accused out of his house, because she could not pull on well with his second wife, Anusuya. Twice had the accused made voluntary confessions, in which she had admitted that she threw the child, Govinda, into the well, in order to avenge her wrongs. The Sessions Judge remarked that accused was an impulsive, quick-tempered, young woman. Her crime was cruel. It was notorious that women in this country gave vent to their anger either against their husbands, or other male and female relatives, by beating their children. That was the way to do it. He was not surprised, therefore, that the poor boy, Govinda, suffered for the conduct of Tukaram, his father. Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

AN ARABIAN EMPIRE.

THE announcement from Hodeidah of the recent defeat of the Turkish troops under the command of the redoubtable General Ahmed Feizi Pasha, added to the revolt of several Syrian regiments in the Yemen, seems to mark the opening of a new phase of the everlasting Eastern Question, which must seriously affect British interests.

The whole of the independent Arab tribes inhabiting the vast territories of the Nedjed, the Yemen, the Hedjaz, and those along the Persian Gulf to Oman and the hinterland of Aden, have formally thrown off their allegiance to the Sultan, and have formed an Arabian Federation under the leadership of the venerated Imam Mahmoud Yahia. He was unanimously elected Caliph last year by the united Arab tribes, under the style and title of "Hamid-ed-Din I, Commander of the Faithful." The tribes swore fealty to him: a coinage bearing his title was struck, and a Code of Laws, based upon the strict precepts of the Koran as held by the Wahabees, was drawn up and promulgated. It was at once a civil and religious revolution; an assertion of national independence and a schism in Islam.

The Imam Mahmoud Yahia has now been accepted by all the Arab tribes as their national leadar, as his decent is admitted from Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet through Zaid, the fifth Iman, a great-grandson of Ali, who was put to death by Caliph Hisham. If the sacred city of Mecca is captured this year by the united tribes, as is confidently anticipated by them, the present Turkish Sherif will be driven out, and the newly elected Caliph will be installed there in charge of the Holy Shrine and the Kaaba.

It will be remembered that in April, 1905, the Turkish garrison in Sanaa surrendered to the Arab besiegers, abandoning to them arms, ammunition, artillery, &c. &c. The siege had lasted five months, during which the unhappy defenders had been reduced to terrible straits by famine, pestilence and the sword. A reinforcement of 5000 Turkish troops which had been sent to relieve the city were routed by the Arabs; some of the regiments threw down their arms and joined the besiegers, while the remainder were driven into the starving fortress. The price of bread rose to £T2 (£1 16s.) a loaf; fierce riots arose among the garrison, and finally Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, capitulated under most ignominious terms. The officers were shot and the rank-and-file decimated, while the remainder were marched off to Hodeidah, 130 miles away, there to await transport to Akabah.

THE SULTAN WAS FURIOUS

at this humiliating defeat, and ordered General Ahmed Feizi Pasha to collect a large force of the most reliable troops, chiefly Circassians and Albanians, and with their help to attack and re-occupy Sanaa at all costs, and to bring the rebel tribes under subjection. The General obeyed, and last December landed at Hodeidah with a large body of well-armed troops with whom he marched over the rugged mountain road to Sanaa, which he found deserted. The Arabs had burnt the city, destroyed the fortifications and devastated the surrounding country. Nevertheless he re-occupied Sanaa as he had been ordered, and set his troops to repair the defences. But while thus engaged he heard that the Arabs in large numbers had attacked his lines of communication and that several of his Syrian regiments, mostly Arabs from the Nedjed, had deserted to the enemy with their arms, ammunition, guns and stores.

Feizi then evacuated Sanaa and entrenched himself at Omran, where the report from Reuter's agent at Perim says he has been utterly defeated. If this be correct, it would seem that there is little hope of the Arabian Provinces being regained by the Sultan—unaided. In 1905

A NATIONAL LEAGUE

was formed, called "La Ligue de la Patrie Arabe," for the promotion of the cause. The representative of the League in Paris, Negib Azoury Bey, late Deputy Governor of Jerusalem, published last year an interesting work, called *Le Reveil de la Nation Arabe dans l'Asie Turque*, in which he sets forth the aims and aspirations of the League. They say that they propose to estalish "a new Arabian Empire, which will extend within its natural frontiers from the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates to the Isthmus of Suez, and from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Oman. The present Vilayet of the Hedjaz will form with the district of Medina an independent Empire, the Sovereign of which will be at the same time the religious Caliph of all Moslems throughout the world. . . . We will respect all the interests of foreigners now in the country, and all concessions granted to them by the Turks. We will also respect the autonomy of the Lebanon, the *status quo* in the Christian sanctuaries in Palestine, and also the independent Principalities in the Yemen and on the Persian Gulf. . . . We do not ask the Powers to make any sacrifices for us, nor to make any armed intervention in our favour; we only beg the enlightened and humanitarian States of Europe and North America to favour our movement by their simple neutrality, and to encourage us by their sympathy; then we shall know how to complete our holy and glorious enterprise. We are twelve millions of Arabs oppressed by a few hundreds of Turco-Circassian functionaries, most of whom are ready to desert their Padishah as soon as they see that we are stronger."

The claim that the aggregate Arab population amounts to 12,000,000 seems to be exaggerated. Dr. Hubert Jansen, an acknowledged authority, in a work published in Berlin in 1898, gives the following figures as to the Arabian population of Asiatic Turkey: Independent Arab tribes 3,500,000; Aden and Oman 1,606,360; Hedjaz and Yemen 1,184,000; Mesopotamia (the Nedjed) 2,076,280; Syria and Palestine 1,588,492—Total 9, 905,132. In any case, however, it is inconceivable that a State composed of such elements, undisciplined, undrilled, armed for the most part with lances and obsolete matchlocks, could hold out very long against well-drilled troops armed with the latest weapons. But the Arabs have two powerful helpers—

A TORRID AND UNHEALTHY CLIMATE,

fatal to all but native troops, and the fanatical faith in Islam and the Prophet which has so often won them victory against overwhelming odds. As to the climate, it is said that 85 per cent. of the Turkish troops sent to the Yemen last year perished from cholera and the plague.

The most ominous symptoms however of the present crisis is the desertion of whole Syrian regiments to the enemy with arms, refusing to fight against Moslems and Arabs. Azoury Bey says that it is proposed to offer the throne of the new Arabian Empire when consolidated to a Prince of the Khedivial House of Egypt. The leaders of the rebellion are fully conscious of the difficulties before them, which are certainly formidable. They know that the Sultan will not easily abandon the richest provinces of his empire, nor the prestige which attaches to his Caliphate. But what can he do? He cannot preach a "Jehad," for the tribes opposed to him are Wahabees, the most fervent and the strictest sect in Islam, who hate the Turks and denounce them for their laxity. The Sultan's ancestors conquered Arabia by the sword, and it is by the sword alone that Abdul Hamid can hope to retain it. A strong temptation has been offered him; will he yield to it? A rumour has been current for some years that the Kaiser has offered the Sultan his aid in suppressing the rebellion in the Yemen. This is firmly believed in Syria and the Yemen by the Arabs.

THIS STARTLING PROPOSITION

is by no means devoid of probability if we consider the ambition of the Kaiser, who craves for a great *role* in world politics The progress of German influence in Asia Minor has been steadily growing for many years. The concession for the Baghdad Railway has gained the control of Anatolia and will also that of Mesopotamia when it is completed. The lease of the Mahsousse shipping line of steamers, the mercantile marine of the Turkish Admiralty, secured a few years ago through a mortgage to the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, conveyed special advantages to German shipping and commerce, through its possession of all landing stages at Turkish ports; flourishing German colonies have been established at Haiffa, Jaffa, in the Jordan valley, &c.; the Deutsche Bank has secured the concession for working the petroleum deposits at Mosoul on the Tigris, which are reputed to be superior to those of Baku and Batoum. All these are evidences of a fixed policy of aggression, which will in time establish German preponderancet hroughout Asia Minor.

It would not be very surprising therefore to hear any day that the Sultan had accepted the proposition of his friend and protector, and that the pioneers of the German forces had arrived at Akabah, to be conveyed by German transports to Hodeidah. They could be easily carried from St. Jean d'Acre to Akabah by the Hedjaz Railway which has been built my German engineers. And if the Sultan should grant a concession to the Deutsche Bank to construct the so-much-needed harbour at Jeddah, and a line thence to Mecca for the benefit of the Pilgrims, could we reasonably object to this friendly arrangement, so beneficial to parties? For it would

NO LONGER BE A QUESTION OF THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER

such as the Sultan so rashly raised lately. The establishment of German interests on the western shore of the Red Sea would be a distinct menace to Egypt, as well as to our route to India, and, it is difficult to see how it could be met by us. Our only hope would seem to lie in the friendship of the Arab tribes under our protection along the Persian Gulf. But could this be relied upon? It is doubtful. Friendship may be described as gratitude has been—a sense of favours to come. Perhaps the mildness of our sway over the sixty millions of our Moslem subjects in India and of the twelve millions governed by the Khedive in Egypt, may incline the Arabs to us rather than to the masterful Teuton with his "mailed fist."

Meanwhile we can only wait and watch, hoping that our historic luck will not desert us at this crisis.—ARCHIBALD J. DUNN, in the *National Review*.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th June amounted to Rs. 19,526, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 251. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 16th of June were Rs. 7,02,671, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,81,116.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 24th July :—

Read the following Resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, dated the 18th July :—

Resolution of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 29th May :—

"On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. S. Rebsch from the public service, the Board hereby place on record their high sense of the services rendered by him to the Trust in his capacity as Chairman from 1st May 1900 to 30th April 1904, when he proceeded on long leave.

"Mr. Rebsch held this important office during an anxious and difficult period, and the Board appreciate the zeal, tact and ability with which he discharged its onerous duties. It is largely owing to the foundations laid during Mr. Rebsch's tenure of office that the operations of the Trust have since made such smooth and satisfactory progress.

"A copy of this Resolution should be communicated to Mr. Rebsch with the best wishes of the Board."

Temporary occupancy of vacant lands in the Board's Schemes.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 26th June papers underlying Circulars on the following memo, by the Chairman, dated the 29th June :—

The statement submitted by the Engineer of cases in which vacant lands have been temporarily leased out by him, which was circulated (Circular No. 179), was ordered by Trustees' Resolution 153 to be recorded, and I then undertook to submit proposals for dealing with such matters on a regular and authorized system.

The cases divide themselves into two classes—

Resolution :—His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in fully endorsing the opinion of the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust as expressed in their Resolution embodied in the preamble, and desires to place on record his appreciation of the general good work done by Mr. Rebsch during his official career of over 30 years. A copy of this Resolution should be communicated to Mr. Rebsch and the Secretary of State. (1) those in which it is desired to allow temporary occupancy of a neighbouring vacant site to a trader who has to be dishoused from his shop, who would be a serious loser if forced to go to another locality, out of the way of his usual customers, or who has a license for tobacco or liquor which is only applicable for the neighbourhood, &c., and (2) those in which a favourably situated site is sought for by several applicants.

In the latter class of cases the Engineer has already adopted the system of putting the site up to auction for temporary occupancy, 6 months certain with one month's notice, the right going to the person bidding the highest monthly rent. This system may be continued.

It may also be adopted if there be only one applicant (not falling in the former of the two classes of cases), a notice being put up on the site that it will be so auctioned on a fixed date not less than one week after date of notice.

In the former class of cases the rent to be charged may fairly bear some proportion to the rent formerly paid by the tradesman for his shop which has to be demolished.

Regard must be had for the fact that he will have to erect a temporary structure for himself and will probably not have his former conveniences. Something will depend also upon whether he is to be subject to one week or one month's notice, this being dependent on when the site is likely to be required. I think that perhaps ⅓rds the former rent might be taken if subject to one week's notice, and ¾th if subject to 1 month's notice.

It will be understood in future that the rates of 6 annas per 100 square yards per day for covered, and 4 annas for uncovered area is for stacking material for building purposes only and that for *acquired* lands the all over rate of 6 annas will apply no difference being made between 'covered' and 'uncovered' area 4 annas rate applying only to vested lands.

After discussion it was resolved.

Resolution.—The following procedure should in future be followed in leasing vacant sites acquired by the Board's :—Vacant sites in the Board's Schemes may be leased—(a) to tenants dishoused in the same scheme at not less than 3-4ths the rent of the premises from which they were displaced, and subject to one month's notice, (b) to any one on rents fixed by by public austion and subject to the same notice ; (c) for stacking materials for the contruction of buildings on the Board's plots at 4 annas per 100 square yards per day, subject to week's notice ; (d) for other temporary use at 6 annas per 100 square yards per day, subject to one week's notice.

THE PRINCESS STREET ESTATE.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 5th June papers underlying Circular on the following letter from Mr. C. F. Stevens, Architect, dated the 22nd June :—

Under your Board's Resolution it has been resolved that "the area of footpaths on roadways covered by projecting balconies will be charged for at a rate proportionate to the value per square yard of the plot as adopted by the Municipality."

With regard to the above, I have, the honour to lay the following before you for your consideration and early reply :—

It will be remembered that at the time Plots Nos. 29 and 48 were sold by public auction, the above restriction was not placed on balconies or verandahs, and purchasers did not anticipate any extra outlay for these said projections over the paths or roads. You are aware, Sir, that verandahs are essential in buildings that are to be used for dwelling purposes, as by means of such better ventilation is obtained to the rooms, as the doors to the same can be left open during the rainy months, whereas if verandahs projecting over the street are not allowed without an extra payment, the result will be that they will have to be omitted as lessee cannot afford to give up the space required for these verandahs on such expensive land, not only on account of the value of the land, but on account of the reduction of rooms or letting space.

Again verandahs or projecting balconies tend to relieve the facade of large buildings such as is proposed to be erected on the above plots inasmuch as a repetition of arched or flat linteled windows is prevented.

Under your Board's Building Bye-laws a stone facade is only required up to a height of 29 feet, and above this brick or stucco work may be used. This therefore would tend to cheapen the appearance of the buildings and upper storeys of the houses on Princess Street, would in a short time become dilapidated in appearance and what might be a fine street would become a street of cheap looking buildings.

Again the symmetry of this street would be entirely spoiled if some lesses of plots had verandahs to the upper floors and others had not.

After considering the above facts I would ask you, on behalf of my client to ask your Board to reconsider the resolution referred to and to allow lesses of plots to erect balconies or verandahs over the foot-paths or streets without any further charge being levied for the ground so covered.

If the projecting balconies and verandahs are not allowed my client, then I beg to inform you, on his behalf, that the plans already submitted will have to be revised, unless your Board would grant these as a special case owing to the exceptional position of the plots leased and also owing to the irregular shape of the same.

Read the minutes thereon. It was resolved.

Resolution—That gallery projections be allowed. That fees will be charged for these projections on the same scale as that in force in the Municipality. That Counsel's opinion should be taken on the question of right of the Trust to retain the fee. That Mr. Stevens be informed in terms of (1) and 2.

THE CHUPATI ESTATE.

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee, dated 6th July.

We have under consideration, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 9th August 1904 in connection with the questions of the laying out of the Chaupati Estate, the following—(*a*) Letter from the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, of the 23rd September 1905, forwarding letters from the Principal of the Wilson College forwarded through the Director of Public Instruction asking whether an area of about 5,100 square yards at the eastern end of the Chaupati Estate could be allotted to him for the purpose of erecting thereon a hostel in connection with his College, and inquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to allot the plot referred to for the purpose mentioned, and, if so, on what terms ; (*b*) Letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, of the 2nd June enquiring if any scheme has yet been formulated for the disposal of the Chaupati Estate ; and (*c*) Memo. by the Engineer, of the 15th June forwarding a plan showing the proposals which we consider suitable for laying out, for the present, only the area east of the 60 feet road as shown on the plan. We approve of the proposed arrangement and beg to recommend that it be adopted ; also that a copy of the plan should be sent to Government who should be informed that it is proposed to deal at present only with the area east of the 60 feet road shown on the plan, and to put up some of the plots for auction early in October next.

Resolution.—The Report is adopted.

STUDENT MURDERS HIS WIFE.

Reduction of Sentence.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Purshotam Nilkunth Rasbakar, (20), a Goud Sarasvat Brahmin student, who was convicted of wife-murder by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Kanara, and sentenced to death. Mr. R. Branson, with Mr. Patkar, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The charge against the accused was of shooting a bullet, from a muzzleloading gun, to his wife Durgabai, (18), in the village of Kharge, on the river-side, about seven miles from Karwar, at five o'clock in the evening of the 1st March, causing her death thereby. Immediately after firing the shot, accused ran to a deep draw-well near the house, and jumped into it with the intention of drowning himself, but was rescued. He was fond of the girl ; his parents were not. They charged her with several offences, mostly thefts, and her father-in-law declined to use water brought in by her. She was taunted with ot bringing a satisfactory dowry ; and for one reason or other, was several times sent back to her parents' house. But the accused, being fond of her, brought her back to his parents' house. Before the commission of the crime, there was a bitter quarrel between the father-in-law and daughter-in-law, when the father-in-law said that if she and her husband were dead, he would be well-rid of a constant nuisance. Both husband and wife received kicks and slaps from the incensed father and mother. According to a lengthy statement, in which the accused had stated several of the above facts, he got angry at this, and took up the gun to kill himself. His wife entreated him to kill her first, and himself afterwards. Just on the spur of that moment, his father spoke to him the cruel taunt, that if he was really born of him, he should kill her in the spot. Growing angry, he fired the gun at her ; he was not conscious of what happened afterwards. His defence in the Sessions Court was that as he was firing at a dog outside of the house, his wife happened to appear from behind the shed just as he was pulling the trigger, and received the bullet in her body accidentally. He was convicted and sentenced to death. His defence in the present appeal was stated by his learned counsel, among many other points, to be, his wife's consent to receiving the bullet, which was one of the exceptions to Section 300 of the Penal Code, in which the offence of murder was treated.

The Judges of the Appeal Court, cancelling the capital sentence, ordered the accused to undergo a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment, which, they said, should be treated as transportation.

BOARDERS AT LOGGER HEADS.

A Trivial Complaint.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Fuller, residing at Church Gate Street, appeared before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, on a charge of assaulting one J. S. Fanaken. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused defended his own case.

Fanaken stated that he was employed in W. & A. Graham & Co., and lived in the same boarding-house as the accused in Church Gate Street. On Saturday, the 21st ultimo, the accused and complainant were at the breakfast table when angry words were exchanged regarding certain order for Royal Tour Albums. It was further alleged by the complainant that the accused rushed from his chair with his clenched fist to assault him. The accused stated that the tone of the complainant was most aggravating and that complainant gave cause for provocation first. The Magistrate, in giving judgment, stated that the complaint was undoubtedly of a trivial nature, and that there was no doubt from the evidence that there was an altercation over some orders complainant had obtained for accused in connection with the Royal Visit Albums. It was also in evidence that the complainant used language which was sufficient to rouse the anger of any person, viz., "I am not one of your kind of [illegible] nonsense," or something like that. The accused naturally got annoyed and got up from his chair and said "What do you mean by that." The complainant raised his fist in a striking attitude [illegible] satisfactory. There was thus provocation [illegible] the accused was guilty even [illegible] The Magistrate held the charge [illegible] a very trivial nature—not proved [illegible] accused to be acquitted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Director 3,768 tons, Captain Bicker Staff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a general cargo.

The steamer Kassala, 2,497 tons, Captain J. Limond, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Ville-de-Tamatave, 2,353 tons, Captain [illegible], arrived yesterday from Havre with a general cargo and Mr. [illegible] Pereira and [illegible] Connell as passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd steamer Australia, 5292 tons, Captain A. Tait, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with general cargo and Mr. Chauhaun, as passenger.

THE steamer Nevasa, 1,943 tons, Captain J. Mackay, arrived in harbour yesterday form Calcutta via other ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamers Warooga, 1,609 tons, Captain F. Chappell, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4315 tons, Captain T. Haig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and and the following passengers :— Miss L. S. Cooper, Lieut J. Cunninggham, Lieut. G. V. Drugers, Mr. E. W. and Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Mary Edmonds, Rev. U. R. C. Henry, captain R. J. P. Johnson, Mr. J. Macfarlane, captain C. J. and Mrs Mitchell, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Murphy, Captain R. Wilkinson, Mr. P. Stauros, and Mr. Mariatoo.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 2	Warooa s.....	Chappell	Bushire, July 18
	Circassia s	Haig	Glasgow, June 30
	Director s.....	McFerstaff ..	Mauritius, July 21
	Nevasa s	Maclean.....	Calcutta, July 1

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 2	Clan Stuart s	Walker	Liverpool
	Dwarka s.....	Manley	Persian Gulf
	Hild s	Salvesen.....	Singapoor
	Ville-de- amatave s	Peancellier ..	Havre

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Australia, Tait for Liverpool, &c.
" Kassala, Limond for Karrachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Circassia, for Liverpool, &c.
" Queen Christina for Baltimore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cabina, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer Dumbea left Marseilles for Bombay on Wednesday the 1st Inst. and she is excepted here on Thursday the 16th Inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 2.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—100 bales hemp Keddle Reeve and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Queen Crestma s—6,500 tons munganese ore, R. A Willes.

FOR HAMBURG.

Toyles s—3 bales cotton N. Curse ji and Co ; 1,000 cwt oil cakes M. Somji ; 630 bales Cotton L. S. Campbell and Co ; 70 bales hemp P. Bhemji ; 1,00 cwt myrabollams A. Abdul Curreem and Co ; 4,998 cwt linssed E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 165 bales cotton Bamji and Co ; 302 cwts gum, P. Jeshabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—104 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton Goddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Nippon s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

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